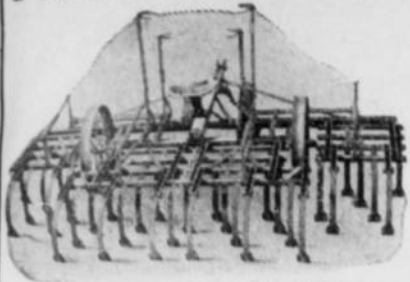


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Our Ottawa Letter

Coote amendment defeated—Budget passed—Georgian Bay Canal Co. asks for charter renewal—Freight rate case enters second stage

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, March 8.—The business of parliament has proceeded during the past fortnight with remarkable rapidity. Not for many years has there been such an evident disposition on the part of members on both sides to expedite business and not for many years has there been manifested such a spirit of friendship and cordiality as has been evident between members across the floor. As a matter of fact, if it were not for that group which has declared its independence under the flag of the U.F.A., the session so far would have resembled a love feast. The latter body was responsible for the one real division so far—that on the budget. Since that vote was taken there has been comparatively little conflict, and on not infrequent occasions, compliments have been passed across the floor.

It may be that to the change of leadership on the Conservative side has been largely due the comparative peacefulness which has prevailed. It was not in the nature of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former leader of the party, to allow a single question to pass without bitter criticism or caustic comment, seldom did he vouchsafe a word of praise to a government measure or proposal. He was at his worst when he paid a tribute, even to a departed colleague. He was at his best in denunciation. His successor is of a different temperament. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, former Liberal, leads a more peaceful life, doesn't look for trouble, and while it is quite possible that, at the Conservative national convention, he will be given permanent appointment, there are no indications that he aspires higher than the position of leader of an opposition, or that he desires any glory over and above that which can be gained from the very comfortable emolument of \$14,000 a year. Mr. Guthrie, has not worried the government much since the session commenced.

Coote Amendment Defeated

The budget debate, comparatively brief as it was, concluded somewhat dramatically. The amendment offered by Coote, of Macleod, which in effect deplored the fact that the budget indicated a return to the system of indirect taxation, and expressed regret that there had been no tariff changes, was snowed under by a vote of 182 to 21, or by a record majority of 161. In order to visualize the vote it is only necessary to give the names of those who supported the amendment. They were as follows: Adshead, Bird, Campbell, Carmichael, Coote, Evans, Fansher (Last Mountain), Fansher (Lambton East), Gardiner, Garland (Bow River), Heaps, Irvine, Jelliffe, Kellner, Kennedy, Lucas, Luckovitch, Miss Macphail, Speakman, Spencer and Woodsworth. In defeating the amendment it will be seen that the Liberals and Conservatives were absolutely united.

It might have been expected that the

budget proper would be carried on the same division. But the house divided again, and once more the division bell was rung. The result found practically all the supporters of the amendment united with the entire Conservative voting strength as opposed to the main motion and the budget passed by a vote of 111 to 88, or by a majority of 23. Included among those who voted, first for the amendment, and afterward for the budget were: Adshead and Jelliffe. Henri Bourassa, Independent member for Labelle, strangely enough voted both against the amendment and against the main motion. Otherwise there were no bolters on the Liberal side.

While the budget debate was probably one of the shortest on record, there is bound to be considerable debate and discussion when the various resolutions come up for consideration.

Georgian Bay Canal

Probably the most controversial measure now before the House is the bill sponsored by E. R. E. Chevrier, Liberal M.P., for Ottawa, requesting a renewal of the charter of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company. This charter, designed originally for colonization purposes, was first granted by parliament 33 years ago, and the promoters undertook to finish the work in eight years. Since then a tolerant parliament has granted 13 renewals, in spite of the fact that not one yard of the undertaking was completed. The charter expires on May 1, and the fourteenth application for renewal is now before parliament in the nature of a private bill. The original promoters are mostly dead and gone, and the charter is now in possession of the Siftons. The new promoters claim that they will construct the canal without the expenditure of a single cent of public money, and ask for nine years in which to complete the task. They, incidentally, however, desire the right to develop the various water powers along the route. These are estimated at about a million and a quarter horse power.

The bill stands for second reading and so far has been "talked out" on three separate occasions. While it is quite probable that the measure will be sent to the Committee of Railways and Canals for thorough consideration, it has been made evident in the House during the debates which have occurred that there is a rapidly growing feeling in favor of public ownership in parliament and a corresponding decadence of the timeworn idea that private interests—of the right sort—shall have the privilege of exploiting the public domain. It is regarded as very doubtful that the charter shall be renewed.

Freight Rate Investigation

The rate investigation before the Railway Commission is now approaching the stage of argument. The provinces and industrial interests have been

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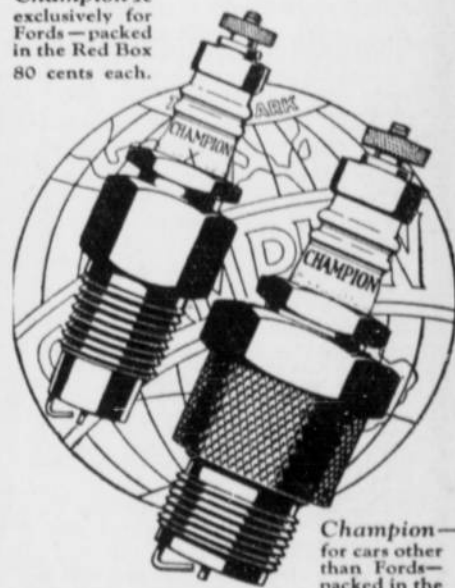
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The List of Prizewinners in our Figure Puzzle Contest will appear in the April 15 issue

The last day for mailing solutions to the second puzzle, known as the "Tie-Breaker" is March 15. By the time these reach us from outlying points and by the time the judges have finished checking the contest records, the April 1 issue will probably be in the mails. This means that it will be impossible to publish a complete list of prizewinners before the April 15 issue. However, unless some further delay occurs, those interested in the Contest will find this most interesting information in the April 15 issue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.



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No Relief for U.S. Farmers

The McNary Haugen Bill is vetoed—Summary of its Provisions—
Agitation for relief will continue

By TOM KING

PRESIDENT Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill is merely an incident in the struggle for U.S. farm relief legislation. The bill may be good or bad, but it is the only constructive remedy proposed for the agricultural distress which everyone, from President Coolidge down, admits to be existing in the United States. Advice without stint is offered. We are told that too many people are on the land, that too much land is under cultivation, that the farmer is producing too much, that much of the land sown to wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco should be given over to dairying, truck gardening, poultry raising and fruit growing. Offers are made to lend farm organizations money upon warehouse receipts, bills of lading and other first class collateral. No one, however, proposes any constructive remedy for the unequal price level that is at the root of agricultural distress. All proposals to reduce the tariff are flouted by the Coolidge administration, and no serious substitute is suggested for the McNary-Haugen bill.

That measure is, therefore, far from dead. Originally it relied for support upon the wheat growers and cattle growers of the north-west. Now it has behind it the farmers of the corn belt, and the cotton planters of the southern states. In 1926 it failed to pass either House of Congress; in 1927 it passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is likely to be the commanding issue in the presidential election of 1928.

What is the McNary-Haugen Bill?

There has been much misrepresentation and misunderstanding about its provisions. The bill itself has changed in many details since it first appeared in Congress. It does not commit the government to the purchase of any agricultural products, nor does it attempt to fix the price at which these products must be sold. It does place at the disposal of a federal farm board \$250,000,000. This is not a grant, nor subsidy, to the farmers as has been represented. It is a revolving fund which will be replenished from the equalization fee to be paid by the farmers themselves. It is no more a "subsidy" than the initial or marginal capital subscribed by the government to the federal land-banks. The bill's primary purpose is to meet an emergency in the case of any basic agricultural crop, by bringing all the producers of that product into a nationwide compulsory pool.

Like every other pool there must be sales at unequal prices. The exportable surplus must be dumped abroad, at or below the world price, if the bulk of the crop is to be sold at home at a price which makes effective the tariff duty. All producers are to receive the average price and therefore must ratably contribute their share of the loss. To illustrate: the U.S. wheat crop is, say, 700,000,000 bushels, of which only 600,000,000 can be absorbed by the domestic market. The federal farm board contracts with millers, farm co-operatives, export companies and others to segregate and remove this exportable surplus of 100,000,000 bushels. It guarantees them from loss and must make the loss good. To do this the board may, and will, collect six, eight or 10 cents (or whatever may be necessary) on every bushel of wheat as it enters commerce or arrives at the processing point. It may be collected from the miller, but of course it comes out of the primary producer. But, if by this operation the price of wheat in the domestic market is raised to the level of the tariff wall, if the American farmer gets 40 cents a bushel more for his wheat than he otherwise would, 40 cents a bushel more than any other farmer in the world procures, he can well afford to pay the equalization fee of six or even 10 cents a bushel. You may ask how this can work in the case of cotton where fully one-half of the

crop is exported, and where there is no tariff duty. I confess that I cannot explain, but that is another story. The cotton grower at least can hope to have several million bales of his imperishable product removed from the market and held for a better price.

Boards and Advisory Councils

The set-up provided by the bill is a federal farm board consisting of the secretary of agriculture and one member from each of the 12 federal land bank districts. These members are to be named by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate from a list of nominees submitted by conventions representing the farm organizations in each district. The board is given definite powers and duties to assist all producers of agricultural commodities in their work for orderly marketing, whether producers of "basic agricultural commodities" or producers of other agricultural commodities. In case of basic agricultural commodities the operations of the board will be through contracts with co-operative agencies created by the producers themselves, or with processors of the commodity, or with other agencies if there be no co-operative association capable of carrying out the agreements.

The bill defines as basic agricultural products—wheat, corn, swine, rice, cotton and tobacco. It is only as to these products that the board can decree the compulsory pool or levy the equalization fee. But, the board may come to the relief of other agricultural producers by lending money on easy terms to the co-operatives, either for orderly marketing, or for acquiring warehouses, terminals and other facilities. The controversy over the bill rages entirely around the basic agricultural products. It is contended that the board is given governmental powers of levying and collecting taxation, that it might force the bulk of the producers of some certain product into a government-controlled combine that would eventually entail upon them a considerable financial loss. Yet the bill provides many safeguards.

Not a Selling Agency

In all cases the board must find that the commodity advisory council, as well as a substantial number of co-operative associations (or other organizations representing the producers), favor its assistance. It is provided that decisions to operate, or to cease to operate, in any basic commodity must have the assent of board members representing districts that produce half or more of the nation's crop of that commodity. The board can neither buy nor sell. It can make it possible for other agencies set up by the farmers themselves to do the buying, storing, and selling that is necessary to stabilize markets. Or it can be done through processors when necessary and desirable. If there be no such co-operative corporations, other agencies may be used. With this machinery, the board and the producers' trading organization for a commodity, would agree on steps to take whenever necessary to preserve market stability in the face of a surplus. This producers' organization might buy and store for later resale at home or abroad, in any amounts necessary to carry out the program of stabilization. Or it might continuously divert surplus to export.

The provisions of the bill extend not only to the basic commodities named, but to food products derived therefrom. Probably all the corn raised in the United States is eventually consumed in the United States. But prices vary widely from year to year with the size of the crop. When the crop is enormous there is a scurry among the farmers to procure and fatten hogs for slaughter. The exportable surplus of corn must find a market abroad in the shape of pork and lard. Normally there should be almost a fixed relation between the

Turn to Page 51

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Both Sides of the Chinese Puzzle

The present situation in the Far Eastern Republic and the causes which have led up to it

By W. B. DJANG

Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, China

EVERYBODY knows there is a serious problem in China, but few have an adequate conception of what it is like, and how serious it really is. This state of mind naturally results in an undue alarm, thinking the situation much worse than it actually is. Therefore, most people in this country are suffering a mental agony that is scarcely justified. The situation in China is the most unpleasant in many respects, but it is not by any means so bad as people in this or other countries are apt to make of it. A recent report to the New York Times from Shanghai says, "Numerous enquiries received by the Shanghai Americans and by the Consul-General reveal a state of mind in America which prominent Americans here characterize to-day as unduly alarmed over the immediate anti-foreign situation in this city. American business men, who have been feeling the effects of the anxiety at home in arranging transactions, said the commercial perils in Shanghai had been exaggerated in America."

Dodging the Point

One of the great difficulties in the way of understanding the present situation in China today is the general failure to look at the problem as it is. Most people are afraid of laying the blame on the Chinese themselves. Instead they blame one another for the present unrest. Some say it is the business men and industrialists from the West that are responsible for the trouble. Others say it is the missionaries that have caused all this unrest. And most people say Russia is behind the whole scene. But the problem is neither anti-missionary nor anti-foreign commercialism as such. As for the relations between China and Russia we shall have occasion to refer to it at a later time in this article.

Generally speaking the tendency to blame some other people rather than the Chinese themselves is neither new nor strange. For, in the first place, the Chinese have always been known as the most peace-loving nation in the world. For scores of years her diplomatic relations have been characterized by their patience and endurance. It is, therefore, really strange to think of the Chinese as suddenly changing their temperament so much as to become an entirely different nation. To those unacquainted with the recent experiences of China, the most reasonable explanation of the present unrest is to lay the burden on somebody else. Secondly, this tendency of avoiding the real issue is, perhaps, also a part of human nature. When the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, the world did not think it was Russia that really wanted a revolution; but everybody was sure that it was Germany that instigated the Russians to revolution in order to weaken the forces of the allies. Similarly in 1920, when there was an anti-Japanese movement in China, in protest against the Paris decision of the Shantung question, most of Japanese newspapers were filled with stories about American influence. They were convinced that it was not China that was against Japan, but the United States was jealous of Japan's influence in China. So today we

have precisely the same suspicion of Russia as behind China's apparent dislike of the Great Powers.

However natural and plausible such explanations may appear, they are not true to the facts. The truth is that China is neither against the missionaries nor against the western commercialists, nor even the Powers as such, but rather against the unjust relations between China and the Powers. Such relations have proven most pernicious to China's welfare and the world's peace.

The Unequal Treaties

All these unsatisfactory relations are based upon the existing unequal treaties between China and the great Powers of the world. The impediments on China's liberty, according to these treaties, may be classified under three headings: extra-territorial jurisdiction, foreign concessions, and tariff control. By extra-territoriality is meant the system under which foreign nationals, British, American, French, Italian or Japanese, living in China are not amenable according to Chinese law. Each national is governed by his own national law and courts. Within the boundaries of China, therefore, there are in existence dozens of different judicial systems. Such an arrangement of course always causes confusion and

distinct French government, and German government, and a Japanese government in such cities as New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. No government can function properly under such a number of rival governments within its own frontiers.

Last but not least, is the tariff control of China by the Powers. This means that the Chinese government has no right to regulate her own tariff policy. A conventional rate of 5 per cent. on all imports was made the standard rate for China. This was increased to 7½ per cent. by the Washington treaty, but the latter rate has not become officially enforced as the ratification of the treaty itself was held up by a certain Power until recently. But even if it was enforced it would not put China on any higher position, for it is a rate regulated by the Powers rather than by China herself. The Chinese people feel this injustice keenly when they compare the limited and low rate of tariff duty of China with the almost impossible rate of other countries with which China has to trade. For instance, the same commodity produced in China and sold to France, the French government imposes a duty of 125 per cent. on it; if it was manufactured in France and sold to China, the French merchant need only pay 5 per cent.

pose of trade, they found an old empire that was self-satisfied and self-sufficient, and was altogether indisposed to establish any trade relations with the outside world. She persistently refused to have anything to do with the European countries, and treated their representatives with slight. This policy of seclusion brought about a collision between the impatient and impetuous West with the immovable East. Having demonstrated the superior civilization of their more effective arms and more powerful military strength, the Powers changed their policy of knocking at China's doors to that of bombarding her walls. In little more than half a century, 1840-1900, they forced China not only to adopt an open door policy, but also to sign the numerous unequal treaties which conceded to them the above mentioned privileges, viz.: extra-territoriality, concessions and customs control. Practically all of these treaties were agreed upon at the end of wars in which China was attacked by a number of Powers and was inevitably the defeated party. In other words they are treaties to which China fixed her signature only at the point of bayonets.

Repeated Disappointment

The injustice of such relations was fully recognized by all the countries of the world, even before the last European War. Promises of revision of the existing treaties have been made time and again by the Powers on various occasions. When the war was in a critical stage the Powers desired China to come to their support and promised to re-adjust her treaty relations at the close of it. So China cast her lot with the Allied

Powers, with the hope of enjoying part of the coming era of justice and humanity, for which the war was supposed to have been fought. But in the Paris conference she was only to find herself treated with less consideration even than the defeated countries. The decision of the conference was so bitter that she was obliged to refuse to sign the treaty itself.

Failing to secure justice in the Paris conference, China turned her face to the League of Nations. For, on April 22, 1920, President Wilson, at a meeting of the Big Three (in the Paris conference) thus addressed himself to the Chinese delegation, in the presence of Lloyd George and Clemenceau:

"As soon as the proposed League of Nations is established, we will give

China all our assistance and aid her to remove all present inequalities as well as restrictions upon her legitimate rights, so that the Republic of China shall truly become a perfect, independent, sovereign, great state. . . . Such sentiments, I am happy to state, are also shared by Baron Makino (Japanese chief delegate), who will likewise be glad to assist in this worthy direction."

Unfortunately with the United States staying out, the League of Nations was never competent enough to look into the problems of the Far East; and the expectant Chinese were once more doomed to disappointment!

Meantime President Harding called the Washington conference, in which

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Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Commander of the Cantonese Forces



Gen. Chang Tso-Lin
The Manchurian War Lord



Eugene Chen
Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist government

chaos. It is the hardest thing to know what is justice under such a multiplicity of laws and courts within the same nation.

Next to extra-territoriality comes foreign concessions. These are cities or sections of cities leased to the Great Powers for commercial and residential purposes. Each of these places is under the complete control of a foreign nation, with its own government, law courts, police force, and sometimes even its own army and navy. They are all independent of the Chinese government. The result is that within the Republic of China there are a number of foreign countries, which make well nigh impossible for the Chinese governments to enforce its own laws and to maintain peace and order. It is like having a

Certain goods made in Japan and shipped to China are liable to an import duty of 5 per cent.; but if the same goods were made in China and shipped to Japan, they would be liable to 300 per cent. import duty. The disadvantages suffered by the Chinese merchants and industrialists are obvious. And the resentment of the Chinese is nothing but natural.

How Did It Come About?

The question naturally rises as to how did this unequal relationship arise? To answer it clearly one need to go far back into the diplomatic history of China in the last 200 years or so. Such is impossible within the scope of an article like this. But roughly speaking the story goes like this. When the first Europeans went to China for the pur-

Percherons I Have Known

*Great greys and blacks of bygone years
pass in review before the reminiscent
eye of Alex. Galbraith*

IT may be of interest to Guide readers who are breeders or admirers of the Percheron horse to learn at first hand something about a few of the most prominent prize-winning stallions at the Chicago International Shows in the last 25 years. Only on one of those occasions, namely in 1923, when abroad on immigration work, have I been absent from any Chicago show since 1883. Many outstanding Percheron stallions have been exhibited during my time, with most of which I have been fairly familiar.

I have selected a lot of 12 horses that have been perhaps the most conspicuous winners during the last quarter of a century. These are as follows: Calypso, Dragon, Etudiant, Jalap, Carnot, Idlefonse, Imprecation, Jasmine, Job, Rectorat, Laet and Lagos. There are several others, such as Pink, Jureur, Phoenix, George P., Marquisat and Perlaet, that have also distinguished themselves in the Chicago show ring, and these six horses all came afterwards to Western Canada. Of the younger horses that have made a name for themselves at the international shows perhaps the most outstanding have been Hesitation and Jerome, both grand champions—the former on two occasions—and both got by the great horse Laet. Three sons of Carnot have also distinguished themselves in Carvictor, Carbon and Wolfenden, while

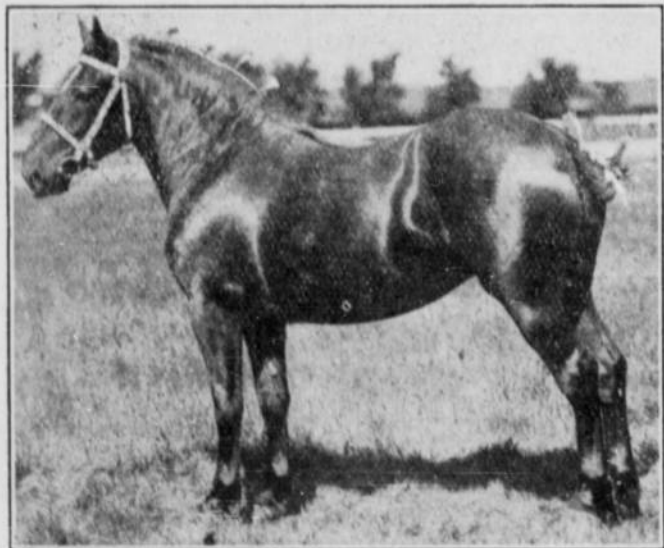
horses to. This is, of course, most unfortunate, as it necessarily relegates some first class stallions into a much lower class than they belong.

Dealing briefly with the 12 stallions above referred to I will begin with the well known Calypso, a black horse with three white pasterns, stood 16.3, and weighed about 2,000 pounds. He had more quality than any other Percheron of his day, and was both a show horse and an impressive sire. For years he stood at the head of the McMillan stud in western Iowa, and sired a great many of the best mares of that day, several of the best of which were afterwards owned by Mr. Corsa. He won first prize at Chicago as a three-year-old, and I judged him at Iowa State Fair when quite an old horse along with a number of his colts and gave him the highest honors. There have been very few Percheron sires equal to Calypso in my opinion. His outstanding characteristic I should say was quality all the way through.

Pink was another 2,000-pound black horse, of Dunham's importation, and won in his class at Chicago International about 20 years ago, but failed to win championship. Pink was an attractive horse of good size and quality, with lots of finish but fell short somewhat in brilliance of ac-

Carnona 4th. Besides getting into the championship class at state fairs as a yearling, she was one of the many fine young animals that won the get of sire prize ten years in succession for Carnot.

Dreballagon, a grand champion, shown as a two-year old at the Ohio State Fair.



Treviso and Dreballagon may also be added to the illustrious role.

Of the older Percheron stallions which I knew during the "eighties" and early "nineties" I would name specially Brilliant, Vidocq, Gilbert, Fenelon and his son Brilliant 3, Confident, La Ferte, Bacarrat, St. Laurent Voltaire, Introuvable, Seducteur, Cheri and King of Perche, the three last named being from the well-known Ellwood Stud, at DeKalb, Illinois.

Standard Continually Improving

All of these I remember well and they may all be called, with some reservations, great horses. Speaking in a general way I would state that the Percheron horse has improved materially in these 40 years, particularly in size, bone and conformation of hind quarters. A much larger percentage of the modern Percherons could be classed as show horses I think than would have been possible 30 or 40 years ago, although a few of the old-timers, particularly Brilliant, had probably more beneficial influence on the breed than almost any of the later day winners with the possible exception of Carnot, Laet and Lagos.

Those three grand horses, it must be admitted, were especially fortunate in their ownership, and without a doubt a considerable part of their great success in the stud might be credited to the good mares with which they were mated. The owners were, respectively, Messrs. White, of Virginia, Singmaster, of Iowa, and Corsa, of Illinois, all of whom had a stud of superior, well-bred mares. We all know that many excellent sires of all breeds have been virtually lost through being located in places where no high class or suitable mares could be got to breed those good

tion. He came to Southern Alberta where he lived a good many years, but whether from lack of opportunity or some other cause he failed to measure up to expectations as a sire. He is chiefly remembered as a smooth, nice horse, but perhaps lacked something in masculinity which is of course very essential in a breeding stallion.

Carnot, still another black, weighing about 2,200 pounds, imported by J. Crouch & Son, and sold for \$10,000 to W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Illinois, was an excellent individual and a still more excellent sire, and he may safely be termed one of the best Percherons that the breed has developed. I saw him shown

Rectorat, a Percheron International champion with unusually fine underpinning.

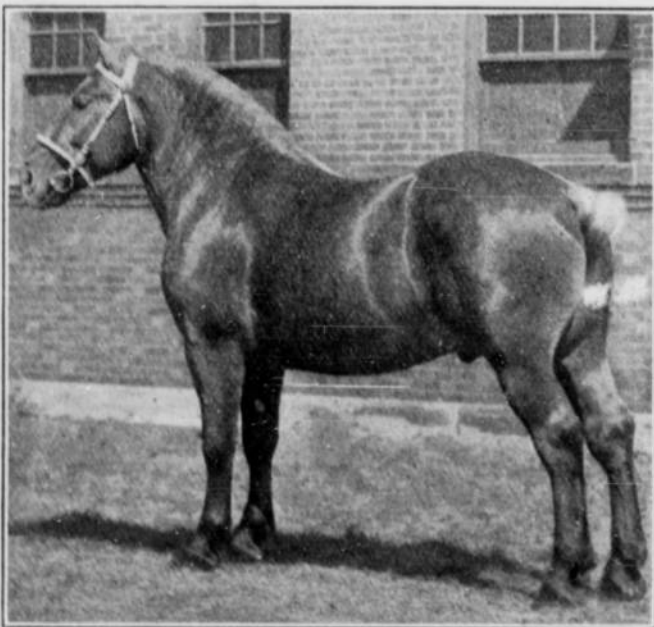
first at Iowa State Fair just after importation. I was asked to judge the Percheron classes on that occasion, but for a special reason declined. He was beaten there for championship by an inferior horse that was never heard of afterwards. Carnot a few months later defeated such great horses as Dragon and Etudiant at New York, and won championship both there and at the International. In the get of stallion class at Chicago, Carnot won first prize for Mr. Corsa 10 years in succession. Certainly a wonderful record.

A Failure at Stud

Imprecation was a handsome, massive grey horse, imported by Crouch, and won the championship at the International on two occasions. He weighed about 2,300 pounds, and viewed simply as a show horse it is doubtful if a better individual has ever appeared. Both he and Carnot had a hock that was inclined to give a little trouble, and this was aggravated by both horses being always exhibited in very high condition. I understand that Imprecation never sired a colt. He died when about six years old, so was a total blank in the stud.

Jasmine, a beautiful dappled grey horse, weighing 2,250 pounds, owned by Mr. Severn, of Illinois, was one of the very best and most attractive Percheron stallions I have ever seen. He was a real horse from head to heels, and had practically no equal in his day. As a sire, I am not aware that he has proved outstanding, although quite a fair breeder, but in all probability if he had got as good a chance as some highly favored he might have distinguished himself as much as any of them. He was grand champion at Chicago in 1919.

Job, also a grey, is half brother to Jasmine, and is owned by Alberta Department of Agriculture. Rather larger than Jasmine, and weighing 2,300 pounds. Job has equally good legs, feet and action, but is scarcely as



Marquisat, one of the outstanding International Percherons mentioned by Mr. Galbraith, which was owned in Western Canada. He belonged to the Stud of Graham and Blanchfield, Birch Hills, Sask.

good on top. As a sire, Job is doing fairly well, but nothing sensational has yet been produced by him. He won



reserve grand championship at Chicago in 1920.

Rectorat was a large and very handsome grey horse, weighing around 2,200 pounds, imported by James McLaughlin and sold to G. M. Oyster, the wealthy New York dairyman. He appeared first at the International just after importation as a three-year-old, and won the championship easily in 1920. The outstanding features of Rectorat were a rather narrow, hard head, not typical at all of Percherons, somewhat light in stifle, an excellent neck and shoulder and about the best limbs, pasterns and feet I have ever seen on any Percheron horse. His action was also very good. I do not know what opportunity he has had in the stud, his owner having died not long after purchasing the horse, but so far none of his colts have distinguished themselves to my knowledge except a foal that won in its class one year.

An American Bred Champion

Laet is a magnificent black horse of 2,300 pounds, bred by the late E. B. White, of Virginia, president of the American Percheron Society, and clearly the best American-bred Percheron horse we have yet seen. Laet's dam was a black mare, bought by Mr. White from the breeder, an Illinois farmer, when a yearling for \$2,000. Laet has not only won the International championship, but two of his sons, Jerome and Hesitation, have also won that high honor. He is a large horse with great strength of bone, capital legs and feet, well made and strongly muscled—a real draft horse, and evidently possessing a peculiar and important qualification of having his own merits transmitted by his sons and daughters. This, after all, is what distinguishes the great horse from the many others that are not great but fairly good.

Lagos, the grand massive dappled grey horse at the head of the Singmaster stud for the last 12 years, weighs about 2,300 pounds, was imported when two years old, by Burgess, and has won the highest honors time and again, both as an individual and as a successful sire. In recent years he has

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Progress and the Junk Pile



By J. K. MCKENZIE

Swift Current Experiment Station

PRAIRIE agriculture is in a state of rapid evolution. The casual observer might well be pardoned for imagining that it was evolving into a status of mixed farming, wherein grain was no longer predominant. Whenever a man has successfully grown a forage crop or produced a prize-winning horse the fact is heralded far and wide with a blowing of trumpets akin to the famous fanfare at Jericho. Grain, however, has refused to go down before the blasts of after-dinner speakers. On the contrary ways and means of growing wheat, suppressing weeds, cutting costs of operations, marketing, and dodging the attentions of destructive pests, form the burden of the average farmer's song.

Farms are increasing in size rather than diminishing. In districts where it was thought that a quarter-section was too small an area for one farm, and the purchase of an adjoining quarter, known as a "pre-emption", was possible at a nominal price; there are now very few half-section farms. The average is nearer a full section and many run from two to four sections in area.

In regions more favored by rainfall the homesteader was restricted to a quarter-section. Where crops have been good, due to good soil and good climatic conditions, many homesteaders have sold their holdings to neighbors and gone elsewhere. In such districts there are a few quarter-section farms but the average farm is a half-section or larger. Only in unfavorable localities are the quarter-section farms in the majority.

Coincident with the increase in size of farms there has been an increase in the size of tillage and harvesting implements and also in power units. Fifteen years ago a four-horse team was the largest power unit available, apart from the huge and awkward tractors used for breaking prairie sod and threshing. Many two and three-horse teams were in use. At present six and eight-horse teams are a commonplace sight, and much larger groupings of horses are used in some places. The clumsy "steamer" and "one-lunged gas tractor", which spent the greater part of their lifetime "waiting for repairs", have given place to a light, efficient type of tractor pulling as much as a six or eight-horse team, the tractor and plow or other implement being operated entirely by one man.

The Thresherman's Panoply

The small tractor and separator have also ousted the huge machines from the threshing fields. From a sentimental viewpoint this may be regretted. No longer does a threshing outfit on the move present the appearance of a barbarian tribe on the march. Gone is the huge steam tractor which so ponderously negotiated the prairie trails, emitting clouds of smoke and anxious blasts whenever the water gauge was low. No more is it followed by the swaying bunk-house and rattling cook-car. There is no train of bundle racks and water tank behind. The tough threshermen who in other days rarely washed from the beginning of threshing till snowfall, can now be seen on Sundays wearing a boiled shirt and other habiliments to match.

No more is the coming of the threshers, particularly an outfit without a cook-car, a matter of grave importance

to father, a period of anxiety to mother, and to the children a time of joyous and fevered excitement akin to the circus or even Judgment Day.

Nowadays the farmer owns his own small outfit or, perchance, Bill Jones, who lives across the road allowance on the south half of "twenty-three", phones over some evening and reckons that he will be over to thresh the wheat on "fourteen" in the morning. The children go to school in the morning and there is less excitement than there was the day the coyote ate the Plymouth Rock rooster, or when Jim, the hired man, was kicked in the slats by Baldy the three-year old colt. Jim's comments on Baldy and his alleged ancestry, made food for chuckling reminiscence which will live when everything connected with the advent of Bill Jones and his threshing outfit, will have faded from memory excepting always, the sinful number of bushels he "put over into the straw stack".

This transition has made for more economical grain growing. One man is enabled to handle a larger area and usually to handle it better. The cost per acre or cost per bushel has been lowered. Previously, men talked of the money they made in '15 when "she ran 40 to the acre". In the present day anything from 10 to 14 bushels per acre will pay the costs of production, and 20 bushels is regarded as a profitable crop. The pioneers would have starved on 12-bushel crops—in fact, some of them did.

Matter of Viewpoint

The steam engine and the out-of-date separator rust and decay in the fence corner, surrounded by weeds in summer, covered by snow in winter; a nesting place for birds and an occasional source of supply for odd castings and bolts. Comfortable passengers viewing the wreck from the windows of "No. 3" as it rushes across the prairie, marvel at the criminal folly of farmers who leave their gear out in all sorts of weather, and at the duplicity of the implement company that sold him such gear in the first place. "The farmer buys too many implements. He doesn't take care of them. He should keep more livestock. He should plant a wood lot. He doesn't work hard enough—why, when I was a boy in Ontario—" The criticized farmer might hesitate to let his critic run a wheelbarrow, but the critical one does not know this so his sense of superiority remains unimpaired.

The old sulky plow and the three-horse seed-drill share, the fence corner with the steamer. Plowing is now done by two and three bottom gangs, drawn by six or eight horses or by a light tractor. The smallest drill in vogue is ten feet wide, drawn by four horses. Drills, 12 and 14 feet wide, are not uncommon.

The general tendency has been toward increasing the amount of work done by each man. Fewer men are employed throughout the season but there has been a corresponding increase in the demands for men during harvest. Mechanical stookers have failed to work with satisfaction, so stooking is still done in the traditional manner. Threshing requires just as many hands as in the days of the big machines.

The labor costs of cutting, stooking and threshing constitute such a big item in the costs of grain growing that farmers who carry hail insurance to the extent of ten dollars an acre, feel elated when their crops are destroyed by hail. They have ten dollars an acre and are saved any further work, worry or expense.

In recent years the combined reaper-thresher has been used in a few cases to eliminate a portion of the costs of harvesting, thereby bringing this phase of grain growing to a degree of economic efficiency comparable to that of tillage and seeding operations. Two combines were used in Western Canada in 1922. In 1925 over 20 were in use. One hundred and seventy assisted in harvesting the crop of 1926, and the prospects appear bright for a great increase in 1927.

Change of First Importance

This machine performs the operations of cutting and threshing in one operation, eliminating entirely the laborious job of stooking as well as the hitherto unpleasant necessity of buying binder twine. Furthermore, this work is done at a cost no higher

The rusty heap of discarded machinery, holding down a secluded corner on most farms evokes censure from that large class of people who know how the farmer ought to go about it to make money. Better a big pile of scrap iron, says Mr. McKenzie, than to continue with out-of-date equipment

than the usual cost of threshing, so that the costs of cutting, stooking and binder twine are entirely avoided.

Many and dire were the predictions of disasters that accompanied the advent of the new machine. "The grain would not keep. It would be rejected by the elevators. Wind, rain, hail and snow would shatter and flatten out the standing crops before harvesting could possibly be finished by such an outfit." Throughout the chorus of abuse ran the drone of the pessimist who thinks the economic ills of the country would vanish if the farmer would work harder and think less.

The combine requires the services of three men. This is a great many hands less than is needed by the present-day separator and tractor, and exactly the number of men required a decade ago to operate the steam engine alone.

There was the tank-man who scouted the sloughs for water—cold job it was too. The fireman rose early and spent a long day ramming straw in to a never filled firebox. Enthroned in majesty and greasy smock sat the engineer, admirer of every boy and the undisputed autocrat of the whole crew. The advent of the small tractor and separator removed a great portion of the glory of threshing. The coming of the combine removes the major portion of the costs.

Capacity of Combines

The common type of combine cuts a swath of 12 to 16 feet in width, and will cover an area of 25 to 40 acres a day. Owing to the necessity of having the grain absolutely ripe before threshing with the combine, its starting date is usually 12 days later than the binder. As a clear run of 20 to 30 days can generally be obtained each fall, it is evident that the combine can do a great deal of work. When a crop yields 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and 40 acres are harvested in a day the results of a day's work is 1,200 bushels. The engineer, who piloted the erstwhile steamer, thought that 1,200 bushels wasn't too bad for one day even when backed up by \$4,000 worth of machinery, 10 or 12 men and about 20 horses. Economic truths will not down. In districts where combines are now common, a separator can be bought at very reasonable terms.

No unusual trouble has been experienced with the grain on account of excess of moisture. Rarely does a season pass without a considerable amount of tough or damp grain going through the elevators. The advent of the combine has not increased the volume of such grain. On the contrary many combine owners report that they have received better grades for their grain than did their neighbors who used binders.

Rain, wind and snow have not caused any appreciable loss. The harvest season of 1926 was the wettest recorded for over 20 years but the greatest loss occurred in grain cut by binders that sprouted in the stook.

The general tendency in those favored districts where it is neither too wet, too cold nor too dry to grow a fair crop of wheat, and this comprises over three-fifths of the Canadian prairie, is to grow wheat and grow as much as possible at the lowest possible cost per bushel. Any farm practice or any farm implement which will tend toward this goal and at the same time avoid the undue propagation of weeds or the encouragement of soil drifting, will find a ready acceptance in the wheatlands. A machine that costs \$2,000 is not regarded as expensive if it removes 2 or 3 cents per bushel from the cost of growing wheat.

The idea of the farmer as a man who made a little money because he spent none, is entirely out of date on the prairie. The prairie farmer knows through experience that intelligent spending is the best kind of economy. His sense of economy is nowhere more frequently fittingly exemplified than in the case of the old, uneconomical threshing machinery rusting in the fence corner.

HALP! -- Police!

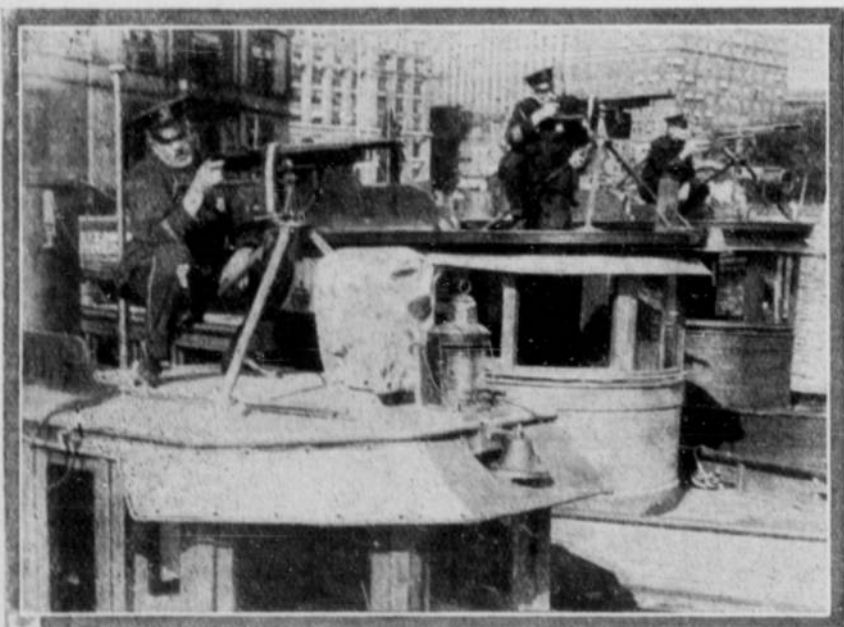
Lady in distress! But don't waste your sympathy. Her assailant in the stuffed kimono will get all that's coming to him if the police dog trainer doesn't blow the whistle in a hurry, for this dog was one of the winners in the Crystal Palace trials.



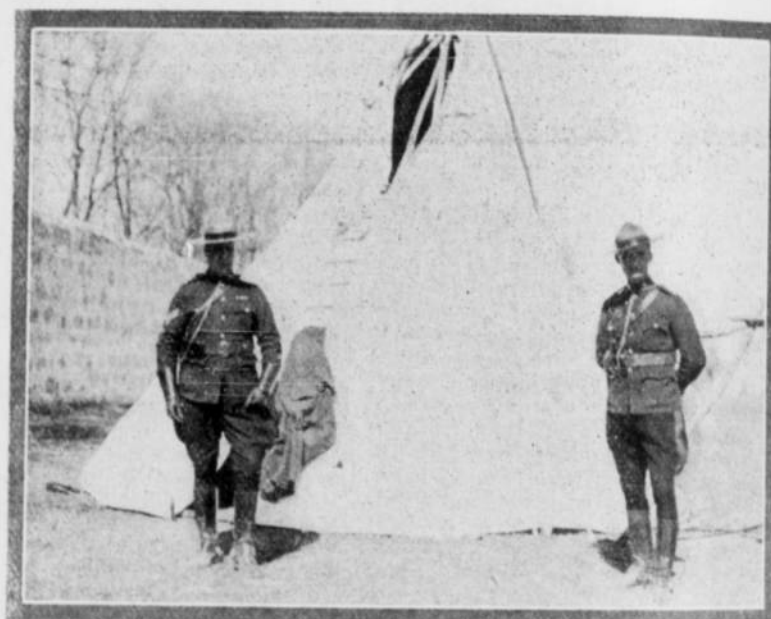
The "Bobbie" that silenced the boo-hooing. This policewoman above represents another innovation in the London police force. She has just rescued little Montague, who abandoned Nurse to loiter within sight of the swans.



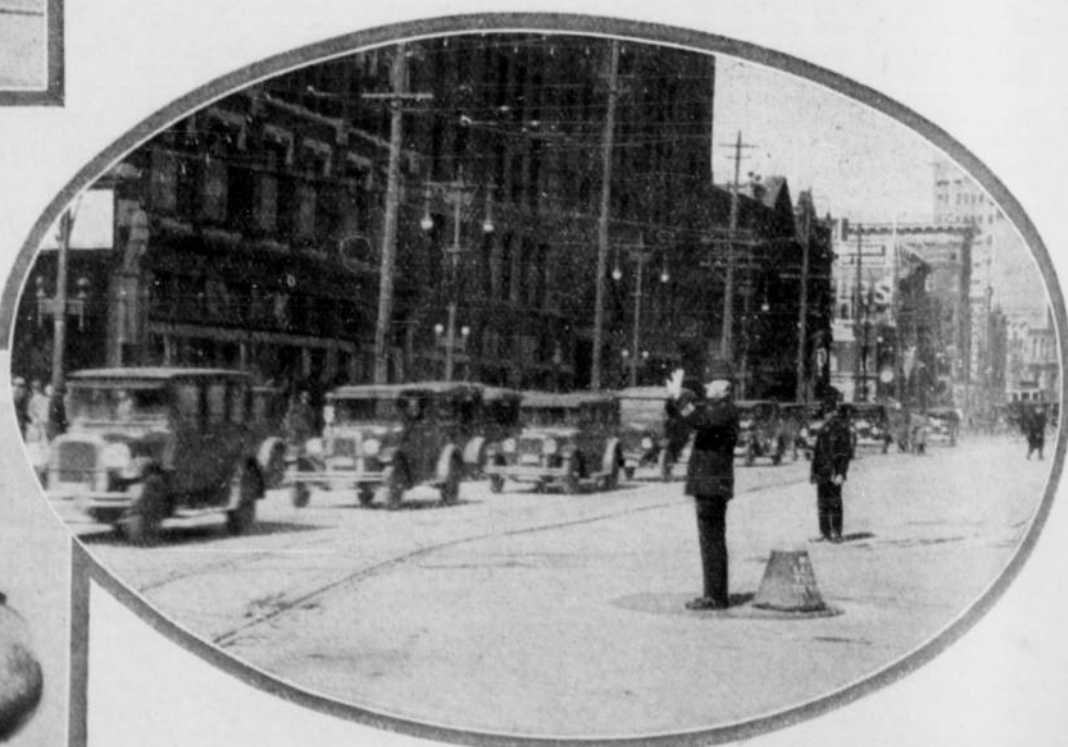
Continental police look like a comic opera chorus to those familiar with the severe dress of the British city police. But the gendarme knows his stuff. This was a scrap begun by Parisian students which grew to serious proportions.



Cargoes entering New York harbour do not always smell in accordance with the information on the ship's clearance papers. Wherefore these cops with machine guns mounted aboard speed launches.

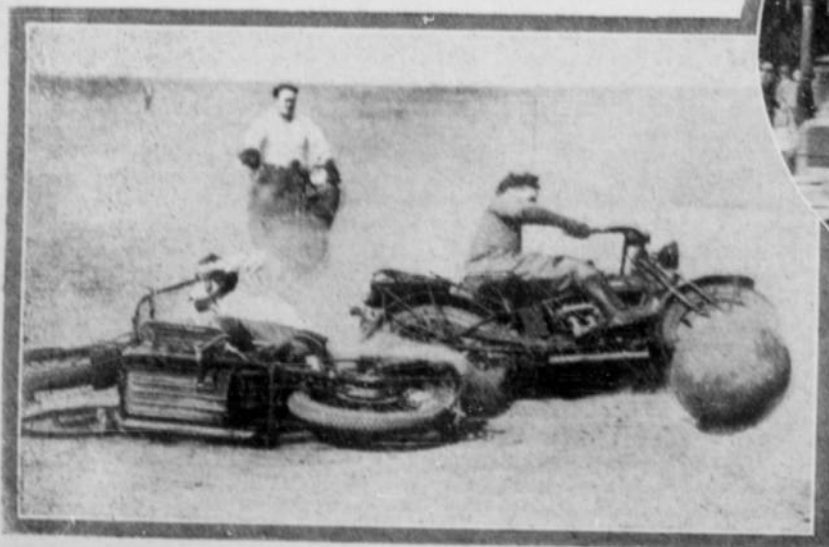


We know these stalwart chaps in two roles; as the men who quietly and unostentatiously keep order in thinly populated districts; and again as the two-gun, get-your-man hero of the movies, who thwarts a gang of desperate villains and rescues the millionaire's daughter at a frontier trading post.



The majesty of the law. A harness bull on traffic duty at Winnipeg's busiest corner.

Motor cycle traffic cops become expert with their machines through playing motor cycle polo.



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The McNary Haugen Bill

When President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill upon which many thousands of American farmers were building hopes for relief, he did not by any means end the agitation in support of the bill. The conditions prevailing in American agriculture, as described on another page by our Washington correspondent, are serious. The farmers are suffering from high wages, high tariffs, high freight rates, with an entirely unequal price level for their own chief products. The McNary-Haugen Bill was designed to create an organization which would rescue the farmers from the unsatisfactory situation in which they find themselves, and give them the full advantage of the high tariff imposed upon wheat in particular.

It is impossible to understand how the McNary-Haugen Bill, even if it became law, could accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. Plainly if domestic wheat prices could be held at the full amount of the tariff over Canadian prices, then Canadian wheat would flow freely into the American market. Of course, all wheat importations could be prohibited. But even that would not solve the problem because if American domestic wheat prices were artificially raised to a figure that would promise permanent profit, there would naturally follow a tremendous increase in production, so great an increase in fact, that it could hardly be cared for under the system proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill. But even if the great wealth of the United States might be equal to the handling of the exportable surplus of wheat it would seem hardly sufficient to cope with surpluses of cotton, tobacco, corn and other basic crops which could easily be produced if the artificial stimulus were sufficient.

Regardless of the economic soundness or unsoundness of the McNary-Haugen Bill, it was widely supported by farmers east, west and south and the President's veto will create great disappointment. The United States today has the highest tariff in its history and our correspondent believes it to be the highest tariff ever maintained by any nation. It is an industrial tariff to give American industries as nearly as possible the full benefit of the home market. The tariff on agricultural products was imposed to give the farmer also the benefit of the protective system, but it has failed as all tariffs fail to protect agriculture. Even the industrial, commercial and financial circles in the United States are unanimous in their agreement that agriculture is in a bad way. In fact, the big commercial organizations have themselves established a commission and provided large funds to investigate the agricultural situation and recommend a remedy.

There are already indications that there will be a big effort made to have the McNary-Haugen Bill put through the next Congress and if possible to override the President's veto which requires a two-thirds vote. On the other hand, there are many who are advising the farmers of the United States to attack their troubles at the source and bring down the tariff which artificially enhances the cost of everything the farmer has to buy. By bringing down the tariff,

it is pointed out that it will be reducing the cost of living and the cost of production and thus bring very considerable relief to agriculture. Many of the big financial institutions in the States have come around to the support of lower tariffs realizing that a great creditor nation can only maintain its standing and achieve its greatest opportunities by the utmost freedom of trade. There is a possibility, indeed a probability, that the Presidential campaign next year may be fought on the tariff question.

The Conservative Convention

The decision of the Conservative committee, which met in Ottawa on February 22, to call a convention in Winnipeg on October 11, for the purpose of selecting a leader, has not been hailed with delight by a large section of the Conservative press. Many of the leading tory papers had advised against an early convention and though most of them fall in line now that the decision has been reached they cannot hide their misgivings. The Montreal Gazette intimates that the view that the best interests of the party will not be served by holding a convention this year is still widely held. The London Free Press, while accepting the decision of the committee, refers to its formerly expressed opinion that there was nothing to be gained by an early meeting. Willisons Monthly, which strongly advised the party to go slowly, believing that the selection of a leader and the framing of policies could better be done after the situation had been more thoroughly surveyed and when a federal election was closer at hand, is resigned but doubtful. The Ottawa Journal is violently critical both of the time and the place of meeting.

But there are other matters beside the meeting in Winnipeg that are disturbing the "Old Guard", under whose directing influence the Conservative party has suffered such signal calamities. The provisions for the selection of delegates have been carefully made so that the rank and file of the faithful will be fully represented. It is true that Conservative privy councillors, Conservative senators, Conservative members of the House of Commons, defeated Conservative candidates in the last federal election, Conservative provincial premiers, Conservative leaders of provincial oppositions and some 75 delegates at large selected by the provincial party machines, will all be there. But in addition there will be four delegates from each federal constituency, selected in the same manner as Conservative candidates are nominated. The rank and file will therefore constitute about two-thirds of the delegates.

It will be a goodly assemblage that will meet in Winnipeg on October 11. There should be well nigh 1,500 delegates in attendance at the convention. On whom their choice for leader will fall, no crystallization of opinion is as yet discernable. No man of outstanding qualifications has appeared to make the choice an easy one. In the meantime there are several who, like Napoleon's soliders, each carries a field marshal's baton in his knapsack. Mr. Guthrie is making a very good impression though the selection of a Union Government grit would be followed by mental headshakings on the part of the old stalwarts. In the opinion of many, Mr. Meighen can have the leadership if he wants it. R. B. Bennet has been mentioned, as has also the fiery Dr. Manion and the redoubtable H. H. Stevens. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, and Hon. E. N. Rhodes, who holds the same position in Nova Scotia, will each have his supporters and there are any number of dark horses who may be in the running.

With a thoroughly representative convention and a long list of men equally willing and apparently equally able to serve the

party in the capacity of leader, the "Old Guard" feels its grip slipping. They wanted more time and a more congenial atmosphere than a western city, but the committee said Winnipeg, October 11, and that settled it. If the West has a good crop pouring out to the markets of the world, bringing back its hundreds of millions and stimulating business in all its branches it may help the party to forget its blue ruin predilections and impress it with the fact that the future of this country depends not on prohibitive tariffs but on a prosperous agriculture. If the weather is true to form and we have bright, sunny October days, with an invigorating tang in the air, there is no telling how far the independence of the convention may go in shaking off the domination of the "Old Guard". The October convention will be fraught with possibilities of moment to the Conservative party.

The Liberal Tariff Policy

Although Mr. Robb's budget came in for some sharp criticism from western members during the budget debate, because of the absence of tariff reductions, it was hardly to be expected that there would be any tariff changes of importance in the new budget. The appointment of the Tariff Advisory Board pre-supposed that some use would be made of that board. Many applications have already come before the Tariff Board and many public hearings have been held, but there has not been sufficient time for many recommendations to have reached the finance minister. Under the circumstances, although there are changes in the tariff that have been overdue for some time, the government might reasonably claim time to permit the Tariff Board to get into operation.

In the course of the debate, under pressure from western Progressives and U.F.A. members, two governmental announcements on tariff policy were made in the House. Hon. C. A. Dunning, minister of railways, on February 28, said that he was authorized by the finance minister to state:

We shall move forward cautiously with the aid of knowledge of the facts secured by the Tariff Advisory Board toward the goal of making our tariff structure bear as lightly as possible on producer, industry and the people generally, having always in view the greatest prosperity of all legitimate industries of Canada. The tariff must be made to serve the best interests of the Canadian people as a whole. It must be adjusted from time to time to meet the needs, not of one class or group or industry alone, whichever one that may be, but of our whole economic structure.

In concluding the budget debate on March 1, Hon. J. A. Robb, the finance minister, said: "We are recognized throughout Canada, and we are proud of it, as the low tariff party."

It requires no great discernment to realize that the two ministers committed the party to nothing. In fact, it would hardly be expected that either of them would lay down any tariff policy for future guidance. However, that is of no importance as the history of the Liberal party demonstrates that party declarations upon the tariff question have little significance. When in opposition the Liberal party is the most voluble, consistent, insistent and persistent low tariff party imaginable, but in power the Liberal low tariff party is not such a very low tariff party after all. And the larger the majority the Liberal party has in the House and the more subserviently its members follow their leaders, the more the party inclines towards high tariff and to forget its low tariff pre-election pledges and platforms.

When the next budget comes down in 1928, it may reasonably be expected that the government will deal with the tariff question and show just how much it proposes to do toward the fulfilment of its oft repeated low tariff pledges. It will be remembered

that Premier King, on many platforms here in Western Canada, begged the electors to send down Liberal members rather than Progressives or Independents in order that the Liberal party might be strong to carry out its pre-election promises. In the election of 1925, Mr. King did not get as many Liberal supporters from the West as he would have liked, and his majority in the House was made up with independent support. Curiously the policy of the Liberal government during that period, when it relied upon Independent and Progressive support, resembled more nearly pre-election Liberal promises than at any time during the history of the Liberal party. Now, however, the King government is in a much stronger position because a large portion of the western electors took Premier King at his word and supported Liberal candidates rather than Independent or Progressive candidates. It will be interesting to watch the conduct of the government under the changed circumstances. It will afford the western people an opportunity to decide whether or not they were wise in their action on election day.

Chinese Nationality

In this issue we publish an article, especially written for Guide readers by a Chinese graduate of Shantung Christian University, now pursuing his studies in Canada, who will shortly return to take a prominent position in his alma mater. The article deals with the present situation in China and the causes which led up to it. As Mr. Djang clearly shows, the internal and international issues at stake in the struggle are inseparably interwoven. The Cantonese movement, or kuomintang, of which Eugene Chen is foreign secretary, is endeavoring to establish a national government and to regain for

China her national rights as regards her own territory and her foreign relations.

It was inevitable that the nationalist movement should conflict with the interests of foreign powers in China. By the unequal treaties, extending back for nearly a hundred years, territorial concessions have been wrested from the country, foreign jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters over Chinese citizens has been established within the concessions and the tariff policy of the country has been brought under foreign control. There is reason to hope, however, that a satisfactory outcome from the present difficulties will be found. Great Britain has made definite proposals for a reconsideration of the whole question of foreign rights in China. An agreement has been reached with Eugene Chen regarding the control of the British concession in Hankow. The United States has gone on record as favoring a revision of the unequal treaties. When some kind of order has settled on troubled China the restoration of her national rights will be in order. Meanwhile the powers are rightfully taking precautions for the protection of the lives of their nationals in Shanghai. Their forces, it is safe to predict, will not be used except for this purpose.

The Labrador Award

By the decision of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, Canada loses to Newfoundland an area compared with which both in size and natural wealth, the territory lost by the Alaska award, which caused some heartburning a quarter of a century ago, is a bagatelle. The area involved exceeds 111,000 square miles. It carries 60,000 square miles of spruce forest valued at \$250,000,000, and water powers capable of developing a million horse power or more than the developed capacity of Niagara Falls.

In addition the territory has great mining potentialities. Newfoundland emerges from the litigation proceedings with three times the area she formerly possessed.

The loss, of course, falls chiefly on Quebec, which owns its own natural resources. With the present rapid development of the pulp industry and of water power it will not be long until the resources gained by Newfoundland will provide valuable sources of revenue. Had the boundary dispute been an international one it would have undoubtedly proved to be a critical one. Wars have been fought over less important matters. That there has been so little comment on the decision is chiefly due to the realization that what Canada has lost Newfoundland has gained and the property is still in the family. Quebec has not lost hope of retaining Great Falls, an 800-foot cataract on a river as large as the Ottawa. In passing, it may be noted that the lawyers and experts have had rich pickings. Half a million words were addressed to the law lords and the cost of the dispute is in excess of a million dollars.

While the big income tax payers are not in love with the system there are a lot of people, as Dr. Michael Clark once said, who would be delighted to pay a 50 per cent. income tax on a \$100,000 income.

It must make the mouths of the old party campaign fund managers water profusely when they read how easily the two old parties in England secured their funds by auctioning off tin-pot titles.

A Russian savant predicts that a great war is likely to occur within two years as a result of sun spot activity. If he studied history he would find that wars are caused by dark spots on the earth.



He Grows Tamer Year by Year

The Men of Kildonan

By
J. H. McCULLOCH

What Has Gone Before

The Duchess of Sutherland, newly come into her inheritance, reverses the lenient policy of her ancestors, and orders eviction of tenants who, owing to crop failures, are unable to pay their rents. Ewen Stewart and James Sutherland, although in no danger of eviction themselves, are leaders among the parishioners of Kildonan in attempting to obtain more considerate terms from the haughty landowner.

One evening Donald Stewart, son of the former, encounters the agent of the Duchess ruthlessly driving out the aged and infirm by the torch. In recounting the tragedy to Bessie Sutherland, his old playmate, she makes such a spirited reply that Donald discovers the girl has become a woman and the flame of love is kindled within him.

CHAPTER III

Leaving the Strath

AFTER much corresponding between my father, James Sutherland, and the Earl of Selkirk, the day came when we were to leave the Strath of Kildonan. It had been arranged that we were to proceed by boats to Stromness, where the sea-going ships awaited us. The folk that were not of the expedition came down to the sea with us, carrying our *dorlachs* (baggage) and talking cheery. At last and long we said our farewells for the last time and took our places in the crowded boats. And standing there on the pier of Helmsdale, as our hands parted with theirs, the people started a great wailing, and a drove of forsaken sheep-dogs stretched their heads after their masters and howled most piteously. The shore fell away as the salt water lapped briskly against our boats, and above our heads the white gulls whirled in confusion and cried querulously. In the hindmost boat, Duncan MacDonald filled his bag, and

Cha till! Cha till!
Cha till, mi tuille!

came from the chanter, with the wail of Skye in it, and the booming of angry seas. The wind, blowing shrewdly from the east, wafted the plaintive notes shorewards, and the old women on the pier spread their plaids to the sky and cried "*Ochanorie!*" across the widening water.

"*Cha till! Cha till! Cha till, mi tuille!*" answered the pipes.

"Stop the cursed dirge, MacDonald, and put a reel on her," shouted Moncrief Blair, who sat fuming heather brew beside my father. But no sound of his voice reached the ears of the piper, and my father, turning swift upon Blair, cried in his ear: "Let him play. 'Tis fit music for this day." True words these, for this selfsame Blair was the only man in the company who set foot in Kildonan again; he it was who, on pretence of some business, forsook the ship at Stromness and eased his black conscience by carrying false tales concerning our leave-taking to the agents of The Northwest Company.

So we slipped away. The breeze tightened the sails and the boats shivered as they nosed the incoming tide. Yet our eyes were turned backward to the turmoil of mountains over-by,—in the fastnesses of which our forefathers had oftentimes crouched in the fighting times. A white mist slipped down the face of Ben Laoghal, flowing gently out over the shielings on the rim of the Strath. My father took me by the arm and pointed to the rapidly receding scene.

"Take the long look, Donald," he said, a strange sadness in his voice. The whirring of grouse in the silent hills, the chuckling of brown streams as they leapt the mossy rocks where the gaunt firs met the bell-heather,—upon such things, I knew, my father's mind dwelt heavily on that morning long ago. And down there on the Helmsdale pier the dreary-sad figures stood looking out after us, shading their eyes with their hands. A staring figure would raise a corner of a plaid and wave it high, and as the thin cry of farewell came over the salt water, the women in the boats turned yearningly towards the shore, silently weeping. *Ochanorie!* Well, the folk on the shore were our own folk, with the kind hearts that are hurt at the partings.

*Exclamation of grief.

Smaller and smaller they grew, till the heave of the sea hid them from our straining eyes. The Strath and its people had faded from our sight.

In due course, and without mishap, we arrived at Stromness, where we expected to meet Lord Selkirk, who, we had been told, would lead us to Assiniboia. We learned at Stromness, however, that His Lordship had gotten word of a shortage of river boats at his Fort on Hudson Bay; on learning this, His Lordship decided to wait till the supplies at Hudson Bay were such as to enable him to proceed there at the head of a body of colonists substantial enough to stamp out such strife as might arise in his distant settlement. We were greatly cast down by the news, and to this day I firmly believe that great hardships would have been avoided had the Earl sailed with us. Be that as it may, our troubles began at Stromness. The townspeople, though friendly enough, laid heavy hands on our purses, and had not the elders of our party sternly shepherded us, I verily believe that these lively and covetous folk would have beggared us completely.

My people and the Sutherlands were lodged in the upper part of the house of Robert Menzies, provision merchant. He had a thraven wife and a numerous family, but my narrative has to do only with the eldest daughter, Jessie, a buxom lass of eighteen years or thereabouts. No sooner was I settled under her father's roof than she began to seek my company, plying me with questions. At first these were decorous enough, but as we became better acquainted her tongue loosened till I declare her covert questions made me blush with confusion. Yet (though the fact is not to my credit) the pretty limmer exercised a strange hypnotism over me. Red-lipped, seeking girls fared badly in the Strath of Kildonan, and at nineteen a lad's blood runs warm and heedless. So, with a strange ferment urging me to mischief, I banded talk with Jess Menzies. I will not be denying that I avoided contact with her; it might be that, outwardly, I gave encouragement to her amorous advances. So it came about that she met me one night in the dark of the stairway, and drew me aside.

"How like you my hair?" said the vixen, leaning warmly against me. Glancing down at her mass of flaming curls, which indeed were comforting to the eyes, I answered carelessly: "It's pretty, I own." She pressed closer to me then. "Feel how soft it is, laddie," she whispered, and taking my hand boldly, she laid it upon her warm head. Then, before I could utter a word, this daughter of Circe slid her arms about my neck, and with a sigh drew my mouth down to hers. How long we stood swaying there in each other's arms I do not know, but I came to myself at the slamming of a door behind me. Disengaging myself swiftly



Ship's fever! The Doctor and the Captain exchange meaning looks.

from my eager temptress, I turned my head slowly, greatly afraid of what I might see! Surely no man that ever transgressed got such a mortifying awakening! For when I turned my moldered head, I looked straight into the eyes of Bessie Sutherland. There she stood, one hand still on the door knob, looking first at me, and then at the wanton lass at my side. Pitying disgust was in her level gaze. Had she broken out upon me furiously, the ordeal had been less trying. But the lass I truly loved was her father's daughter. She stood poised there a brief moment,—slim and pretty. Then with a sweeping glance, half curious and half contemptuous, at the disordered lass that stood redding (arranging) her hair beside me, Bessie Sutherland walked quickly past me. The faint slamming of a door upstairs brought me out of the trance into which I had fallen. Anger and disgust boiled up in me, and I pushed the Menzies lass away from me roughly, whereupon the limmer (jade) stamped her foot and gave low-voiced utterance to a stream of most shocking ridicule and denunciation. But she did not dare to follow me as I lunged out of her father's house,—to seek repose in wandering moodily up and down the noisome streets of Stromness.

In due course the emigrants were herded into the sailing ship *Prince of Wales*. Trouble was not long brewing after that. First, as we rode at anchor in Cairstone Roads, a great wrangling arose between Miles Macdonell, the Earl's agent, and some of the Glasgow men who had been hired by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Glasgow men maintained, in language far from polite, that they had been contracted at higher wages than Captain Macdonell, the Earl's agent, was now prepared to pay over. The agent was a fiery man, more given to sword-play than logical argument, and the Glasgow militants were threatened with the ship's irons. This threat silenced the Glasgow men. Ere

this harangue terminated, the Collector of Customs came aboard, and after stamping pompously about the crowded deck, and prying into the dark corners of the ship's hold, he accosted Miles Macdonell with the ill-mannered question:

"Are you the man in charge of this *spreidh*" (drove of cattle)?"

The Earl's agent looked down, and let his eyes travel slowly from the official's feet to his braided cap. It was a scrutiny heavy with insult, and the Collector went ruddy with rage.

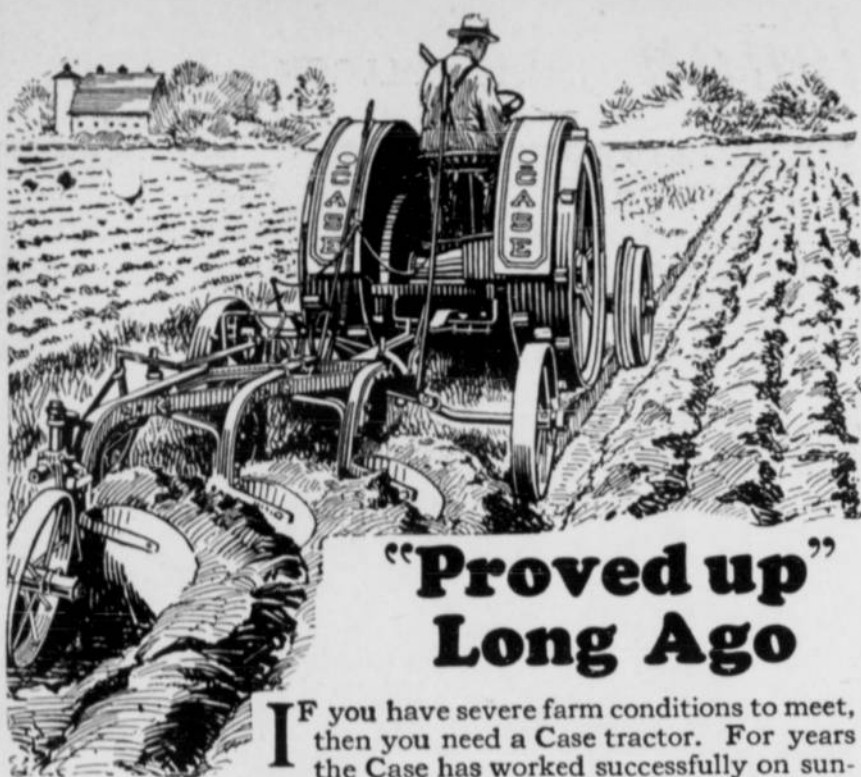
"You were speaking, little one!" drawled the agent at last.

"Try none of your papish tricks on me," spluttered the outraged official. "I'm here on His Majesty's business, and I'll hold this ship here till I'm spoken to civilly. I've heard about you, Captain Macdonell. There's men . . ."

"Be quate, man," interrupted the agent. "You'll be bursting a blood vessel,—and that would be very bad for your pretty clothes, whatever."

"I'll take the twist out of your tongue, Irisher, before I'm through with you and your ship," cried the Collector. "This ship is overloaded, and I'll see to it that you don't sail till I've combed your cargo for you. A fine business is this anyway,—carrying people to the North Pole! A disgrace to the realm. Let me tell you, Sir,"—he raised his angry voice so that it carried the length of the ship,—"that neither you nor the Earl of Selkirk,—he's little better than a Galloway bonnet laird anyway,—can carry these misguided folk away if they are minded to leave the ship. They can go ashore, and stay there, in spite of you, and you can do nothing except by an action at law for breach of contract. That's the

Turn to Page 42



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More Tariff Troubles

By R. J.
DEACHMAN

THE Tariff Board met again on the 22nd. Nobody seems worried by the fact that the government brought down no changes in the tariff and all the strenuous work to date has been for naught. The board is going right on functioning, sublime in the confidence that when another year rolls around the government will rise up and act and act in a big, broad wholesale way.

That reminds us that it's a long time since there has been a real tariff change. We have had from time to time, the careful re-adjustment of a brick or two and sometimes the removal of a part of a barbed wire entanglement, but that is as far as we have been able to get. Now that the government has the board at work, there is no reason in the world why there shouldn't be a bite taken out of the tariff next year that would look as big to these protectionists as the map of Ireland.

The New Chief

The recent sitting was the first over which Mr. W. H. Moore presided. The gentlemen has an enquiring mind. He will want to get to the bottom of things. He will endeavor with judicial sense to see both sides. He has knocked around the world a bit and so is capable of meeting with kings of finance without losing the common touch. A tariff board chairman needs to be a good mixer, and he must at all times conduct the proceedings so that the common man who has a case to present may not feel as if the cards are stacked against him.

This sitting was brief; it lasted only for a day. The main subject up for discussion was the seasonal tariff on fruit and vegetables. The pleasing factor of that was a letter from the P.E.I. growers of potatoes, in which they explained with all the native pride of an islander, that they were growing the best potatoes in the world; that they were marketing these potatoes in the United States for seed and that if the duty were raised here it might induce the Americans to retaliate and as the Negro orator remarked, "that is something of which they want everything else but." Of course, the same logic applies to many another item in the tariff. Free access to the American market for our fruit would be a tremendous blessing and that is one thing we are constantly up against in these agitations—we are apt to put bad into the mind of the other fellow and heaven knows the Americans are full enough of protectionist conceptions without getting any special tips from us.

Loading The Dice

It will be recalled that there was an election last September. Party politicians must be watched at election time. They are willing to use any kind of bait to catch suckers. It is very interesting to see how the hook was baited on this particular occasion.

It seems that tomatoes were selling in Tennessee last July at 50 cents a

crate. Tomatoes are dutiable at 30 per cent. The duty paid therefore on an imported crate of tomatoes would be 15 cents. The Ontario tomatoes were not ripe at this time and B.C. tomatoes were selling at \$1.75 per crate. The government at that day had little hope of capturing any seats in western Canada for you will recall that Mr. Meighen was then in power and his policies on freight rates and tariffs were about as popular as would be old-fashioned crinolines and hoop-skirts at a modern skiing party, so the government decided to raise the value on tomatoes for duty purposes to 85 cents a crate. That would raise the duty to 25½ cents. On top of that, the government applied the dumping duty an additional 15 per cent. They now had the tariff on tomatoes 38½ cents per crate, on tomatoes actually worth 50 cents a crate or approximately 77 per cent. All this for the purpose of pleasing certain growers in British Columbia who were faithful and loyal and true to the party of protection and dear tomatoes.

The annoying thing about this proceeding appears to be that it was absolutely illegal. The government had power to raise the value for duty purposes, but it had no power to impose the dumping duty without proof of dumping and evidence was brought out to show that the only proof the government had of dumping was the assertion of some growers' organizations that dumping was likely to take place and that fruit growers might be injured thereby. Some nice morning some person will waken up and find that there is a consumer alive in this country and that that consumer has certain interests which ought to be safeguarded. As a matter of fact, one, E. J. Young, member of parliament, from Weyburn, Saskatchewan, has already discovered this fact and has very pointedly brought it to the attention of the government. Others may follow and in the end we may have a Parliament interested in the consumer as well as in the producer.

Fish and Ropes

Admiral William Duff, M.P., a well known maritime character and member of parliament by virtue of a recent by-election, applied for the removal of duty on ropes over an inch and a half in size. It seems that small sized ropes are now admitted free, but large ones are dutiable. It's amazing to think how intelligent parliament must be. Think of the sublime wisdom which permits a fisherman to use inch and a quarter rope duty free, but compels him to pay duty on rope over an inch and a half. The rope manufacturers opposed the application vigorously, but the fact was brought out that the fishermen earns only three or four hundred dollars a year at his job. Hands up all those in favor of cheap rope for fishermen.



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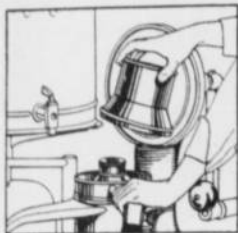
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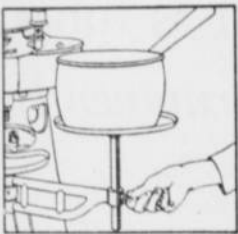
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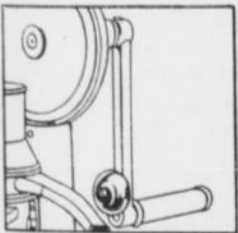
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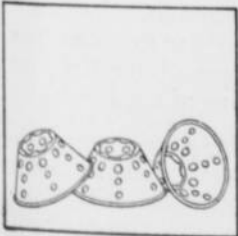
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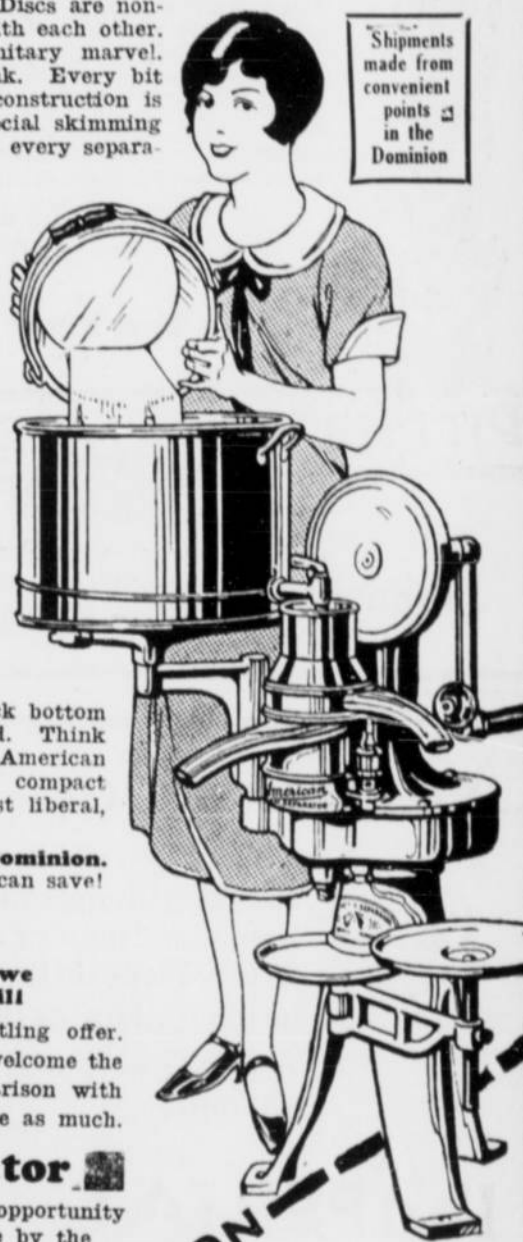
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Sask. Co-op's Final Meeting

Matters relating to liquidation decided—Rebate made to pool on street wheat

THE sixteenth and last meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was held in Regina, on March 2, 3 and 4. The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding matters in connection with the liquidation of the company, the assets of which have been purchased by the Saskatchewan Pool.

Considerable discussion centred around the question of speculation in the shares of the company. Two points of view had developed on the question. One was that if the shares could be freely transferred there was nothing to prevent a grain company from buying them up and, in the event of the pool falling down on payments, becoming the owner of the system. The other view was that there was no danger of the pool falling down on payments and that the farmer should have the privilege of selling his shares for cash instead of waiting on protracted winding up proceedings to get his money. The decision of the meeting, by a large majority, was that assignments of shares that have taken place in the last year and have not been registered with the company, were declared invalid, with the provision that if a farmer who sold his shares can pay back the money he received, with interest at 7 per cent., to the purchaser, he should do so. If he cannot pay back the money he shall have a lien on the shares. About 4,000 of the 105,000 shares outstanding are said to have changed hands at less than their actual value.

Remove Ownership Limitations

It was decided, however, that as soon as the liquidator has taken possession of the company, about the end of March, all restrictions are off. The provisions of the act incorporating the company, which state that the shares should be held only by farmers and limiting the number of shares held by one individual, are both abrogated by this decision. The Saskatchewan legislature, by an overwhelming vote, passed a bill in consonance with the decision of the meeting. It then prorogued. The following day the action of the legislature was criticized, indicating that the pool did not want open transactions in shares.

An offer from the pool to pay off the net balance owing for the company's assets if a discount of 10 per cent. were allowed, was discussed at length. The delegation decided by a vote of 230 to 138 that the liquidator should recommend to the court that power be given to accept the cash offer if the payment of \$1,000,000, due August 1 with accrued interest, was met in full, the balance being subject to the 10 per cent. discount. The pool contract with the company provides that the balance, without notice or bonus, may be paid on any due date, but does not provide for any discount.

1916 Profits

On December 31 last, the company had \$2,446,200 in cash, and in assets over liabilities \$6,550,200. For the crop year ending July 31 last, the gross profits were \$1,068,316.94. After providing for government taxes, interest on reserve and certain donations the net profits were \$825,548.80. The 8 per cent. dividend and the refund to the pool on terminal earnings of \$62,513.96 reduced this to \$567,336.80 for distribution. This figure was reduced by the decision of the delegates to rebate to pool members who had put their street wheat through the elevators, a sum of \$241,176.52, which represents the profit made on the 14,000,000 bushels of pool street wheat handled. On the other hand the company lost \$216,556.22 on special binned wheat handled for the pool, but this loss was absorbed by the company.

The value of the shares, according to the directors' valuation, varied according to the year in which they were taken, from \$153.54, for 1911-12, to \$15.27 for 1925-26.

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The Evils of Unstable Money

Social consequences of great importance result from fluctuations in price levels

By NORMAN LOMBARD

THE evil consequences of unstable money strike at the very root and vitals of human existence.

Between 1896 and 1920 the dollar shrank to less than 30 per cent. of its previous value or power to buy. That means, there was a rise in prices, in the cost of living, of over 360 per cent. in that period. Did all wages and incomes similarly rise 360 per cent? If not, there was injustice.

But, you may ask, are rising prices an evil? Is not that a sign of prosperity? A period of "prosperity" for one may be a time of hell for another. When prices rise, savings bank depositors and holders of bonds, mortgages and life insurance policies, as well as other receivers of fixed incomes, find the purchasing power of their incomes melting away, their real capital disappearing.

Endowed institutions, such as colleges, churches and hospitals, find that their expenses increase while their incomes remain fixed. In consequence, their employees may feel the pinch of want, and their facilities are impaired.

School teachers, judges, clerks, pensioners, salaried workers, wage earners, and many others receive incomes expressed in dollars of a constant number but not of constant value. Their compensation is usually fixed at such an amount of 100 per cent. dollars as will afford a bare living. How, then, are they to live, if their dollars shrink to 30 cents?

Shrinking Dollars

Consider the effect of rising prices or of a shrinking dollar on savings accumulations, life insurance benefits and pensions.

Thousands of feeble, dependent men and women had given of their youth and vitality to create such safeguards, only to find that the savings or pensions or incomes would buy but one-third of what they had reckoned. They sacrificed in order to obtain security in their later years, but, when it came time to realize on this contract with society, dollars were worth only one-third as much as when they had been laid by.

What is the encouragement to thrift when the value of one's savings is so uncertain?

What becomes of the argument for insurance when one's insurance estate is so unreliable? What is the merit of a pension system, when you are uncertain of the value of the thing you are working for, when it may shrink to one-third of its former buying power?

What a farce it is for actuaries to calculate the amount of such a pension fund to the fraction of a cent, when the very thing which they are measuring with—the dollar, the yard stick, as it were—itsself shrinks and expands!

What a mockery is a minimum wage law if the wage dollar shrinks to less than one-third of its former buying power!

Falling Prices

On the other hand, in times of falling prices, we have "business depression" with its own particular brand of horrible results. Those are the times when merchants liquidate their stocks instead of buying new goods. If they buy at all, they buy only from hand to mouth, as

little as possible. So, factories shut down for lack of orders. Unemployment grows. Production decreases while pestilential hunger and want, growing out of unemployment, spread over the land. As manufacturers cannot meet their obligations, their creditors step into possession of their works, while disgrace haunts the footsteps of the deposed and broken owners.

When prices fall, what becomes of the equities that are supposed to safeguard bonds or mortgages? And what happens to the owners of those equities in consequence? One million farmers, who lost their farms in 1920 and 1921, and one million farmers' wives, want to know. No matter how intelligently they tried, how hard they worked, how bravely they skimped and denied themselves, gradually the farm decreased in value in terms of dollars. Meanwhile, there stood the mortgage, fixed in terms of dollars, like some devouring beast, sucking in the farm.

The wide-spread condition of suffering and distress caused by falling prices gives rise to class hatred, produces political turmoil, and nurtures crime.

The Social Consequences

As a result of all such disorder and injustice, growing out of either rising or falling prices, discontent riddles the land. More than the well-being of individuals or of classes is involved. The whole economic, political and social fabric of the country is frequently endangered.

Attempts to further social progress are thwarted because of the instability. In the consideration of taxation, credit, exchange, banking, production, transportation, marketing, farm relief, unemployment—in all such fundamental matters—the unstable dollar has cloaked the demagogue, befuddled the public and misled legislative bodies away from sound action, into the chicaneries of class legislation and temporary palliation.

The Relation of Dollars to Prices

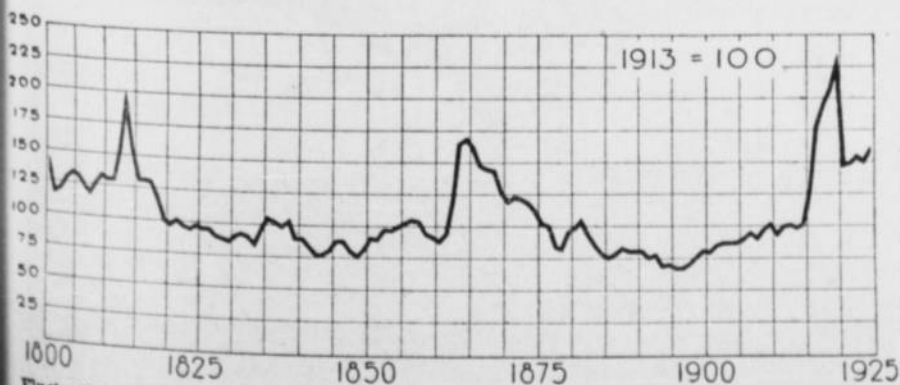
Some people, in trying to explain the decreased buying value of the dollar, give, as the cause, the fact that the cost of living has risen. But what, in turn, is the "cost of living"? A rising cost of living, or a rise in the price of commodities, means that a market basket of goods worth, formerly, \$1.00 a basket, became worth, say \$2.00. But this is simply another way of saying that a \$1.00 bill, formerly able to buy one basket of goods, is able now to buy only one-half a basket. To buy a full bushel—the same amount as formerly—now takes \$2.00. That is, the dollar is only one-half as valuable as before.

If we suppose the opposite case, that our dollar, instead of buying one basket of goods now buys two baskets, then the dollar would show itself to have doubled in value.

The fickleness, the fluctuation of the dollar and the rise and fall of prices are, therefore, but two ends of a seesaw. If prices are up, it is because the dollar is down (in buying power); or, if prices are down it is because the dollar is up.

What would we say of the yard if it varied in length as our dollar varies

Turn to Page 48



Fluctuations in the Yearly Average of the General Level of Prices in the United States. The reciprocal of this curve would show fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of general commodities at wholesale.

Famous English Firm Opens Winnipeg Store to Save Canadian Customers Money by Direct Dealing

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Field Boots



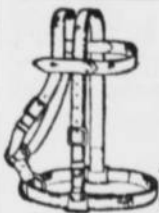
Branded and guaranteed by our Trade Mark, "Uniform" Brand. The original Field Boot with scores of imitations in England and Canada. Leather lined, full bellows tongue, 2 leather intersoles, English bend outer sole. Made from best tan waterproof leather. Solid Leather Throughout. Guaranteed tag on every pair. Specimen boot cut in two can be seen at our store.

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Military Riding Saddles. Each \$5.95

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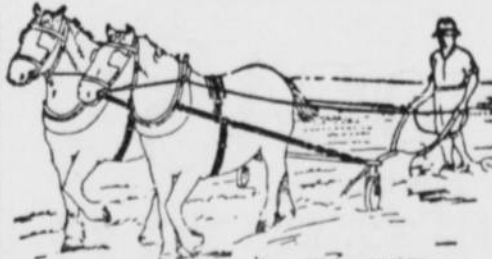
White Honeycomb Bedsread

Size 62x76. Price \$1.95

Size 70x90. Price \$2.75

Plowing Harness

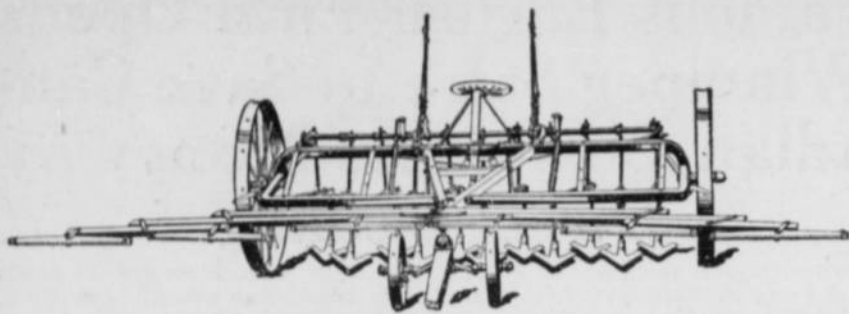
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There is plenty of clearance between the shanks and between the front and rear rows of teeth—clogging is reduced to the minimum.

Where the soil blows, the shovel points are set well down so the wings ridge the soil.

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Prevention of Soil Drifting

Discussed by Alberta farmers in conference at Nobleford

THREE barriers stand in the way of continuous and almost unlimited prosperity for South-western Alberta. These are: weeds, hail and soil drift.

And the greatest of these is soil drift. Weeds can be held in check by intelligent and persistent cultivation. Hail, only an occasional visitant at most, like fire, can be provided against by insurance. Soil drift, an ever growing menace since 1920, has at times threatened to cause well nigh overwhelming disasters.

In order to devise means of overcoming this evil a conference was recently held at Nobleford, with William Isaacs presiding. There were present M. L. Freng, local representative of the provincial department of agriculture; Supt. Fairfield and his assistant, Mr. Farmer, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge; Principal Gandier, of Claresholm School of Agriculture; O. T. Lathrop, of the C.P.R. Colonization Service, and about 150 farmers representative of the territory included between Carmangay and Stavely on the north, and McLeod and Lethbridge on the south.

Losses Run Into Millions

The seriousness of the soil drift menace in the area described was indicated by Supt. Fairfield, who estimated the loss from last year's drift at two or three million dollars to a wheat crop which yielded perhaps 15,000,000 bushels. Principal Gandier was inclined to put the loss at a higher figure. The worst of it is that the loss was not evenly distributed. One farmer in Lethbridge district lost all but 80 acres out of 320 sown in spring. Some few lost practically all of their seeding.

Various methods for reducing or preventing drift were suggested. As one means Supt. Fairfield advised, where harvesting is done with a combine, going over the standing straw left with a disc having a high clearance, for the purpose of breaking down and cutting up the straw and thus working it into the surface soil. This, he said, would not only help to hold the surface soil in place but would assist in conserving moisture as well.

One of the most concise and practical contributions to the discussion was made by J. L. Strang, son of J. J. Strang, the local representative on the provincial wheat pool board. On their home farm Mr. Strang said drift loss had been wholly prevented by "stripping the land". Instead of large alternative areas of summerfallow and wheat, the Strangs now have alternate strips of fallow and wheat. Most of those who are following this stripping system began with strips 40 rods wide, but these have been gradually reduced to 20 rods or less. By following this plan Strangs have avoided loss by drift for five or six years, and last year they had a total crop of 12,000 bushels of wheat with an average yield of 37 bushels per acre.

"But," said Mr. Strang, "that is at best a temporary measure of relief. It will probably serve for five or six years and during that time we must devise some permanent measure for prevention." He recommended trying out on strips used for the purpose different systems of rotation.

A Helpful Rotation

As a rotation for a comparatively small farm Mr. Freng advised a four-year rotation of sweet clover, corn, wheat and then re-seeding in June to sweet clover alone. In the corn year he would cut in strips only part of the crop for fodder, leaving the rest to be fed off by stock, this to prevent drift. In Southern Alberta, Mr. Freng seemed disposed to favor fall wheat, and in this connection he mentioned an interesting experiment which one farmer has under way this year. This farmer drilled in fall wheat while the corn was still growing and, after the ground was frozen, stock was turned in to forage on the corn. Fall wheat did very well about Nobleford last year, one farmer averaging 33 bushels on 125 acres and on the Noble farm there is fall wheat on a section and a half for the present year's cutting.

There was a great deal of favorable comment on sweet clover. Mr. Strang expressed the belief that this plant affords the readiest and cheapest means of adding both humus and fertility to the soil. Mr. Ritchie said 20 acres of sweet clover had held the soil and conserved moisture in his case. N. J. Noble, basing his remarks on Rathampstead experiments, expressed the opinion that sweet clover has not only a mechanical but a chemical effect on the soil—that the chemical effect as well as the humus content added to the soil tends to prevent drift.

Community Effort Needed

The consensus of opinion appeared to be that the first step towards preventing drift must be the general adoption of the stripping system, and in this connection Mr. Freng stressed the importance of community effort, pointing out at the same time that not only Alberta, but Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well are menaced by the drifting evil. All agreed however, that stripping is merely a temporary expedient and there seemed to be a general agreement as well that rotation must come. That will be a good thing in itself. It will mean smaller farms with closer community life; something at least growing on the land every year instead of half in fallow and half in crop, and greater diversity in production with consequent further removal from the system of all the eggs in one basket. And all this tends to the permanence of agricultural prosperity and a surer contribution to the general food supply of a hungry world.—W. L. Smith.

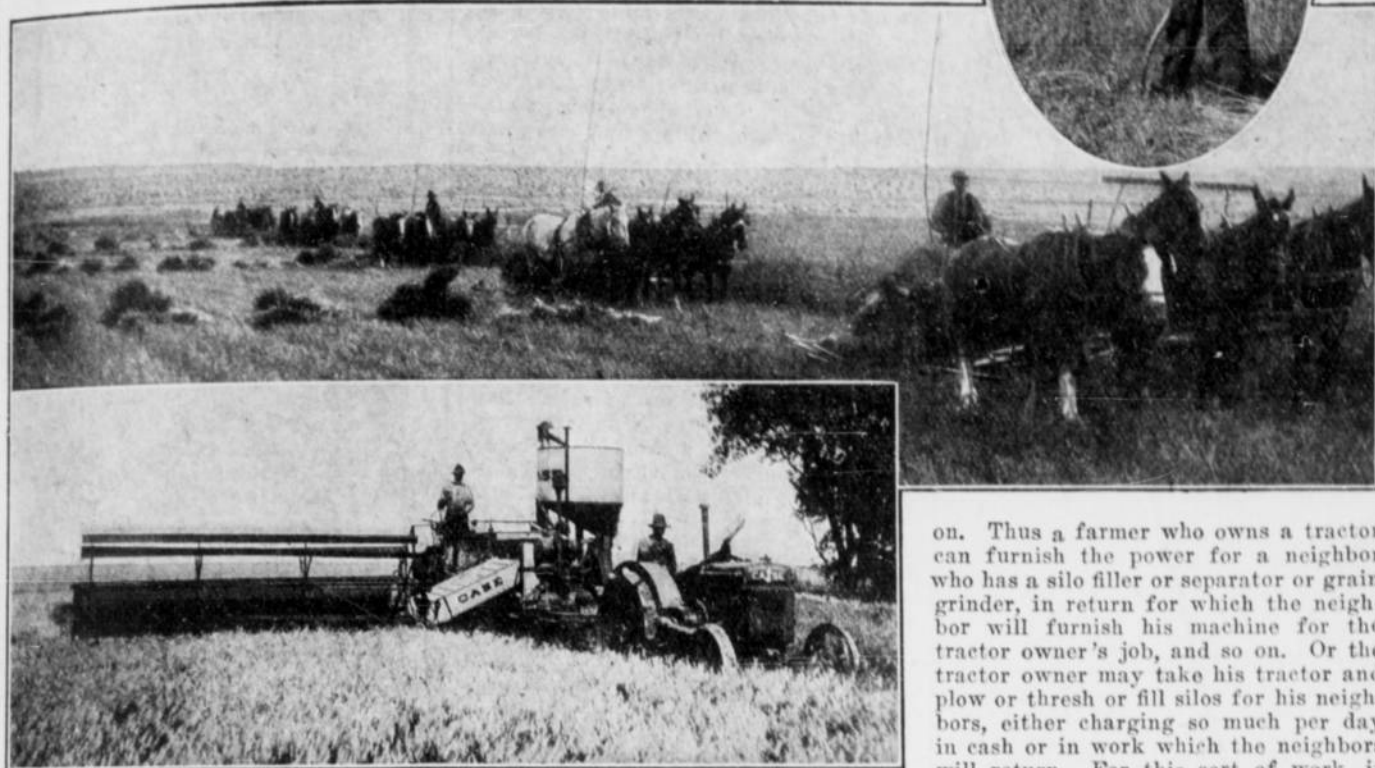


A Ford Across the Souris River Near Wawanesa

Photo by L. E. Deering, Moosehorn, Minn.

Cutting the Overhead

Mechanicalized farming requires higher relative investment in machinery---Raises problem of overhead



ANYONE the least bit familiar with the trend of things in the prairie wheat country must realize that the tendency is continually in the direction of bigger units. Bigger farms, larger fields, an increase in the size of all implements and the horse outfits that draw them, more tractors, in short any change that makes for a reduction of man power costs. This means a greatly increased investment in power and other equipment, overhead costs increase, and unless an eye is kept on them, they may become a burden on production costs, and the farmer aiming at economy of production may be only travelling round in a circle. That raises the question "How can the farmer avoid top-heavy overhead expenses in equipment?" A Guide reader has addressed himself to this question and works out the following answer:

The solution is, he says, to use each piece of equipment for more days efficient use per year. Let us see how this works out. It is estimated that the overhead expenses (including interest on the average investment, depreciation, repairs, and upkeep, shelter, taxes, insurance, etc.), on a medium sized tractor will run about 21.8 per cent., per year, of the first cost, which would amount to \$218 per year for a tractor costing \$1,000. Strictly speaking, neither depreciation nor repair costs are exactly fixed in type, since they will depend to some extent on how much the tractor is used. On the other hand, they are more or less fixed in type because in many cases equipment may depreciate in actual worth as well as in money value standing idle as when in use under reasonable care, especially where changes in design are frequent. At any rate the depreciation and repairs depend so much on the care received and these costs cannot be divided up day by day that it is quite common to include them under fixed charges.

Spread Fixed Charges

If the yearly fixed charges on the tractor then are \$218, and the tractor is used only 10 days per year, the daily fixed charge which must be assessed against production cost is \$21.80, or over \$2.00 per hour, which is excessively high for a tractor of this size. However, if the tractor is used 60 days per year, the daily fixed charge is only \$3.63, which is very reasonable indeed; while if used for 35 days, which we usually figure for a tractor of this type, the fixed charge is \$6.23 per day. It is estimated that the yearly fixed

charges on a grain binder are about 16.7 per cent. of the first cost, which on a binder costing \$250 would amount to \$41.75 per year. If the man's crop is small and he uses this only three days or about 50 acres, this means a charge against production of \$13.92 per day, or 83 cents per acre for machine overhead alone; but if he has a large crop and cuts some for his neighbors, using it for a total of 20 days and 300 acres during the season, the fixed charges are only \$2.88 per day or only 13.9 cents per acre. So it is easy to see what a profound effect on daily or unit costs the amount of use per season has.

How to Secure More Use Per Season

How can the farmer secure more days or acres use of his equipment? This is one of the great problems of farm management, and one which will merit the most careful consideration. One way is to farm more acres by renting or other means, and this seems to be one of the logical developments of power farming, instead of smaller farms and more intensive farming.

Another way of securing more use of equipment is by several farmers owning the equipment in partnership. This can be done very satisfactorily with such equipment as saw rigs, concrete mixers, heavy haulage and road machinery, whitewash and paint sprayers, horse clippers, sheep shares, ice cutting and handling equipment, stump pullers, stump pullers, blasting machines, and so on. It will be noticed that all of these are of such a type that the time element is not very important; since several neighbors can use this type of equipment without one interfering with another. There are some drawbacks to partnership operation which space will not permit of taking up here; but with much of the farm equipment it is entirely practical and offers an easy method of increasing the use per season and thus cutting down enormously the overhead cost of the equipment. With other types of equipment, where the time element is important, such as plow, corn planter, binder, hay loader, grain drill, and so on, partnership is not quite so simple; but even with those much can be done with the proper arrangements.

Custom Work and Exchange

Another possibility is that of custom or exchange work among neighbors, especially with equipment where more help is needed than one farmer can furnish. This would include silo filling, threshing, corn sheller, and so

on. Thus a farmer who owns a tractor can furnish the power for a neighbor who has a silo filler or separator or grain grinder, in return for which the neighbor will furnish his machine for the tractor owner's job, and so on. Or the tractor owner may take his tractor and plow or thresh or fill silos for his neighbors, either charging so much per day in cash or in work which the neighbors will return. For this sort of work, it is important that a definite price be fixed on not only the work of man and horse, but for the use of each machine either by the hour or the half day, and that some record be kept of these and a balance struck at the end of the year or better at the end of each month. The more this is put down in a formal agreement and signed by all those interested, the less chance there is for misunderstandings and disagreements.

Renting Machines

Finally there is the method of renting out machines to increase the day's use and acreage per year. This also is entirely feasible if a scale of prices based on actual costs can be worked out and put down in black and white so there is no chance for misunderstandings or disputes. It is incumbent on the owner of the machine to keep it in repair and proper adjustment, and it should be stated in the terms that the renter should keep the machine properly lubricated and should be responsible for any damage or breakage due to his neglect and not to ordinary wear.

These are the chief ways in which the number of days efficient use can be increased and thus the overhead costs per day or production unit can be cut down. All of them are practicable where properly used, and each has its place in cutting down production costs. If the farmer is to make the best use of machinery for cutting human labor costs, some or all of these methods must be used to prevent too large an investment in farm equipment, since it is a financial absurdity for every farmer on every medium sized farm to own by himself every piece of equipment which he could use in cutting down the cost of human labor.

It should be noted in closing that only efficient days use is to be sought for. Nothing is to be gained, for example, in using a tractor for pulling a machine which could be done better and cheaper by a team, or for hauling a load on the road under conditions where it would be cheaper to do or hire it done by a team or a truck. As long as most farmers keep a team on hand, and the time seems far off when they can be entirely done away with, it is better to use the team and let the tractor stand idle than the reverse, where the team can do the work as easily as the tractor.

And while on the subject of the problems which mechanicalized farming creates, it is worth while taking up the contention of a Guide reader who desires to be known as Scottie. What he says in effect is this:

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"Your notes on Progress in Machinery and Equipment, in the issue of February 15, seem to me like trying to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. I regard labor-saving machinery as an agency for price breaking, and for depopulating a country.

"For the last 20 years I have used a four-horse outfit. If we farmers were all to give these up for 12-horse outfits, what would be the result? We would simply cut down the farming population of this country by two-thirds, as one farmer would have to buy out two neighbors to keep his larger outfit going. The urban population would decrease correspondingly and we would make a wheat desert of this fair land.

"Now supposing we did the other thing and cut the capacity of our machinery in half. This would mean a family on every quarter-section of land, approximately 20 people on every section, and with the proportionate increase in urban population, we could accommodate something like 40,000,000 people in this country."

Scottie then goes on to relate that our wheat crop would be relatively smaller, being all consumed at home, and that our most vexing economic problems would disappear.

Assuming that Scottie is serious in his criticism, let it be said that he has inadvertently provided his opponents with an illustration which answers his own arguments. Mr. Dickerson, who wrote the article Scottie objects to, could ask, "What would be the income of the farmer with the 12-horse outfit in the desert of wheat, as compared with the two-horse man in his thickly populated paradise, and what would be their relative standards of living?" And if the two-horse outfit is a more economic outfit than a four, why not reduce it still farther, indeed, why not dispense with horse labor altogether and depend on hand labor on very small holdings? Scottie's argument is thereby reduced to absurdity. He does not grasp the elemental truth that improved machinery and more abundant production releases workers for industry, and increases the variety of goods and services which modern civilization enjoys.

It is not true, as Scottie assumes, that the ratio between urban and rural population remains constant regardless of increased efficiency of agriculture. The verdict of history is against him. The application of power to agriculture in the past has brought about the result that fewer workers are required to feed the world and more are freed for the business of instructing and amusing it, for tending the intricate machinery of commerce, for catering to its whims, and for rearing monuments in stone and in words. The Luddite gospel leaves a student of history cold. Progress is irresistible.

Width of Sleighs

Chas Williamson, Vanguard, Sask., expresses an idea in the following which has come to us often in conversation with farmers. He says:

"I have noticed many helpful discussions at different times in your valuable paper. One I have not yet noticed is on the width of sleighs. I think these narrow three-foot sleighs are a pest that should be eradicated. The sleigh runners should be spaced the same width as the wagon wheels.

The advantages of the five-foot sleigh are many. What teamster has not had dangerous and expensive upsets that would have been averted had he been using a wider sleigh. The wider sleighs will track straighter, skid less and balance much better than the narrow ones. They also help to pack the snow for the motor car and the motor car helps to keep it packed for the sleigh. Under these conditions we could have motor transportation all winter. What countless hours of cold driving would thus be saved. Ask your doctor.

"I know of no feasible argument in favor of the narrow sleigh. It is long past time that they were abandoned. Now let's hear from a few thousand farmers on this matter and take some action."

It is a pretty fair guess that the standard width of sleighs has come

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March 15, 1927

down from remote times and no one has had occasion to challenge it till the recent increase of winter travel by automobile. Mr. Williamson's point is well taken, and it is not too much to predict that manufacturers will take cognizance of it in the near future.

Two-wheel or Four-wheel Trailers

A reader asks us as to what the arguments are for and against two-wheel and four-wheel trailers. Generally speaking, for strictly utility work in hauling milk and cream, poultry and eggs, and produce, from farm to town, there are not as many trailers used now as was the case a few years ago, and the majority of these now used are probably home-made. The reason for this is partly because small trucks are available at very reasonable prices to do the heavier hauling much more efficiently than can be done by trailers, and partly because used cars now have become so common and cheap that these are more often used for light hauling instead of trailers. The chief uses now for trailers are for carrying auto camping equipment in place of piling it on the automobile running board, and for hauling painting supplies for painters and oil and fuel for tractors, where the equipment is to be left in the trailers for days or weeks at a time.

Most people prefer the two rather than four-wheel type of trailer, where any is used for the following reasons:

1. Lighter in weight and lighter in draft.
2. Part of weight on automobile gives better traction than when all on trailer.
3. Much easier to handle in backing up.
4. Follows the road better, unless special guiding construction is used on four-wheel type.
5. Will probably stand higher speeds on curves and turns.
6. Are cheaper to construct or buy.

Four-wheel trailers now are used mainly in large sizes for hauling heavy materials which are to be dropped and picked up by heavy trucks or tractors. We should be glad to hear from our readers as to their experiences in making and using trailers.

Gasoline Improvers

Every day one sees advertisements of tablets, balls, solutions, and so on to put into gasoline, great claims being made as to the increase in mileage, decrease in carbon, and other benefits. In most cases the effect of these are psychological rather than real. The user has the idea that there will be better operation and really believes the engine is operating better, where in reality there is no difference shown by a careful test.

A year or so ago I made a careful test of gasoline tablets which had just been newly placed on the market. I first warmed up the engine and car thoroughly, drained the fuel tank and carburetor, and then put in a carefully measured gallon of fuel, without any tablets, driving the car over a definite portion of paved road and back so as to eliminate wind effect, keeping the speed practically constant at 20 miles, and the needle valve adjusted as lean as the car would operate properly, and kept going until the car stopped for lack of gas.

The test was then repeated with gasoline doped with the tablets accord-

ing to directions, keeping over exactly the same course at the same speed and with the needle valve adjusted to the very best position. I noticed at once that with the doped fuel that the needle valve could be set a trifle closer and I imagined the engine ran a little more smoothly, and I fully expected that the record would be considerably better; but the car ran out of gas within a block of where it did with the undoped fuel.

I was disappointed at the result and tried the test over a couple of times the next day, using both 20 and 25 miles as the constant speeds, but the results were again the same, no noticeable difference in mileage either with or without the tablets in the fuel, the car usually stopping within two blocks of the same place in a 25-mile run, including starting the engine twice. The carbon removing effect was tested by removing the cylinder head and observing the carbon before starting the tests, then using the doped fuel for several days and then removing the cylinder head and finding no noticeable change in the carbon. I decided the tablets had no effect whatever in improving the gas.

Careful and extended tests on both stationary and automobile engines have been made with various materials of this type at the University of Wisconsin, Iowa State College, University of Nebraska, and other experiment stations. So far I have learned, the results in every case have been the same, that no beneficial effects could be observed either in fuel economy or in keeping down carbon.

It is fully recognized among engineers that certain materials, such as ether, picric acid, benzol, and so on put into gasoline does effect its efficiency in an engine, some favorably some unfavorably; but in general any increased power does not pay for the increased cost and trouble. About the only exception to this would be the anti-knock addition now being sold quite generally, and many users are still not sure as to these.—"Iowan."

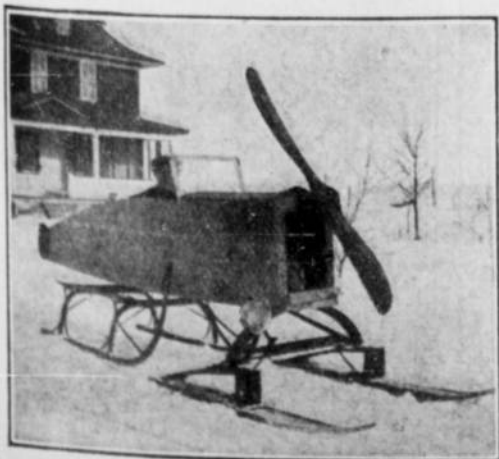
Making Plow Self Lifting

A farm reader asks: "Can you tell me how to fix an Emerson four-horse gang plow to raise and lower out of the ground when turning at the end, so it can be operated from the tractor seat? Any suggestions will be appreciated."

It no doubt would be entirely possible either to change the lever operation so it could be operated from the tractor seat, or even to put lugs on a wheel and rig up a power-lift which could be operated much the same as a standard power-lift. But I doubt the advisability of doing either.

If you have a small tractor and think you wish to pull only a four-horse load, you can buy a two-bottom self-lift about as cheap as you can a two-bottom gang, and I have no doubt that if you look around you could find such a plow with good frame and lift which you could buy or trade for at small cost. If you have a larger tractor you will want to pull a three-bottom gang, and if you do not feel like buying one, you can no doubt hire one very reasonably. We should be glad to hear from any readers who have made such changes in a gang plow, especially when they have put on a self-lift attachment.—I. W. D.

Fast Winter Travel



The picture at the left shows the way in which Hector Couture, Regent, Man., has solved the problem of getting about the country when the snow is on the ground.

Before the coming of the automobile farmers were quite satisfied to do their winter travelling in a cutter. But the man who gets used to 30 miles an hour in the summer just naturally hates to get back to eight miles an hour when the frost is in the air and distances are long. Mr. Couture's way of meeting it with a propeller-driven sleigh employs no new principle, but he deserves credit for being able to get 20 miles an hour out of an old 8½ H.P. motor cycle engine.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Test Seed Early

Livestock men say that the sire is one half of the herd. If that is true, then the seed is one half of the crop. Good seed is seed that is free from weed seeds, free from seeds of other varieties and crops, and seed that will produce a strong plant.

The amount of admixtures can only be determined by analyzing a definite amount of seed. If the average man knew the weed seeds he was sowing per acre, he would be appalled. One good farmer who stated he could not get rid of wild oats, was found to be sowing 4,000 wild oats per acre.

The late wet fall has resulted in some grain being damaged from frost. This seed should be tested for germination before sowing. The loss in yield from seed poor in vitality is difficult to estimate. Occasionally the stand is so poor that the field has to be reseeded. When this occurs there is the loss of the seed, and the labor of reseeding. It is doubtful if the loss is as great as when there is a partial stand. The thin stand results in a lower yield, a later maturing crop, and often a crop damaged by hail, frost, insects, or rust.

How to Test Seed

Clean some of the seed as you would for seeding. Weigh one pound on the household scales, spread the seed on some white paper, and separate out the different weed seeds, and other crop seeds. Count the weed seeds, multiply by 90 for wheat, 70 for oats, and 90 for barley, and you will have some idea of the weed seeds you are sowing per acre. If there are more than can be pulled by hand next summer, a further effort should be made to clean the sample better.

When the sample has been cleaned, select out two lots of 100 seeds at random; plant these in two flower pots or tin cans. Keep moist and warm and note the number that grow. If there is less than 80 per cent. it may be profitable to buy good seed.

The percentage of germination should not only be observed, but the strength of growth should also be noted. Weak seedlings mean weak plants and poor yielders.

If the grower has no facilities for testing his own seed, the seed may be sent to the Dominion Seed Branch, Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg. —Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

Manalta Corn

Wm. F. Cowan, Gainsborough, Sask., had an experience last year with Manalta corn which has made him over into a confirmed booster for it. He seeded half a bushel of it with a grain drill, and although it was a poor year practically all the corn matured. He admits a heavy loss of ears by crows and by damp weather, but out of the wreckage saved 15 bushels of seed that tested 98 per cent., a remarkable record in a fall like 1926. Mr. Cowan foresees an immediate and important place for Manalta, as, in his experience, it is the best corn so far for maturing or for hogging off.

Manalta is a new variety introduced by the Brandon Experimental Farm and is a cross between Howes' Alberta Flint, and Manitoba Flint. It resembles Gehu in almost every respect except that it is earlier, being almost as early as Squaw.



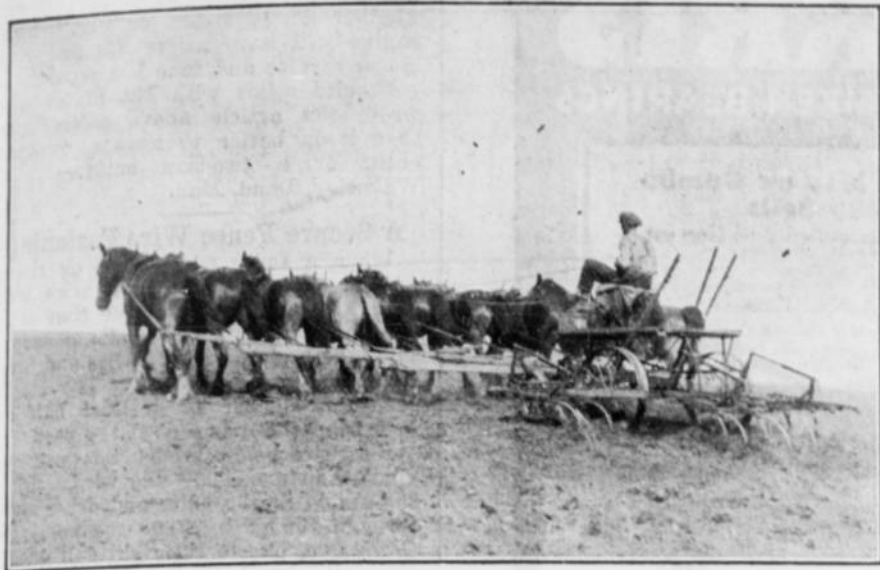
First Lessons in Farming

The youngsters help dad to cut the "seed" potatoes. Photo. by Edith S. Watson

"HOLT" Combined Harvester

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Afield with Guide Farmers



Killing Twitch Grass on the farm of James Stilborn, north of Lemberg, Sask.

Garnet and Axminster

The Guide is in receipt of the following comment on two varieties of wheat very much in the public eye at present, Garnet and Axminster, from Prof. L. R. Waldron, plant breeder, at the North Dakota Agricultural College. In arriving at an estimate of the value of these two varieties, Prof. Waldron takes Marquis as his yardstick. Says he:

"Ten comparative yields between Marquis and Garnet have been secured in North Dakota. Garnet outyielded Marquis 1.4 bushels per acre, averaging 22.6 bushels per acre against 21.2 for Marquis, but the number of trials have been too few for one to be sure that the difference can be depended upon.

"Yield in wheat is but one character to be considered—milling and baking value are of importance. Results of five milling and baking trials of the two wheats grown in North Dakota are available. Four of these results are from wheats grown at Fargo and one from Dickinson. The information with regard to bushel weight, per cent. of protein, size of the loaf of bread baked from the two wheats and color and texture of loaf are as follows:

	Garnet	Marquis
Weight per bushel, pounds	58.5	58.9
Per cent. protein	12.2	13.3
Loaf volume	1979	2215
Color of loaf, per cent.	90.6	92.7
Texture of loaf, per cent.	93.6	93.7

"The weight per bushel and texture of loaf for Garnet are nearly up to Marquis but for protein, loaf volume and loaf color, Garnet is so far deficient that the wheat must be considered rather inferior. If these figures indicate the real facts of Garnet and I rather suspect they do, then the wheat is of very doubtful value for North Dakota conditions. It would be decidedly discriminated against in the markets. Garnet is earlier than Marquis but earliness will not compensate for marked inferiority in quality. Because of earliness rather than resistance Garnet may carry some less rust than Marquis.

"Apparently Garnet has been showing better quality in Canada than it has in North Dakota, as our results show that it is quite inferior in loaf volume to Marquis. In my opinion an error has been made in advancing the interests of Garnet in preference to Reward, as Reward is distinctly superior in quality to Marquis, and while it may be a shade later than Garnet, I do not believe the difference would have been of particular moment.

Marquis and Axminster

"Axminster, a wheat produced by Samuel Larcombe, of Manitoba, has lately come into the limelight. This wheat is claimed to be resistant to rust and to outyield Marquis very decidedly. Only three yields are available in North Dakota, at Fargo, Mandan and Dickinson.

	Axminster	Marquis
Fargo	20.8	23.0
Mandan	12.4	14.9
Dickinson	26.3	21.6

Average 19.8 19.8
"Axminster has yielded the same as

Marquis as an average, but at Fargo, where rust did damage, it yielded less than Marquis, although not enough to be significant. Only one baking trial has been made with North Dakota-grown Axminster wheat. The loaf of Axminster was larger than the Marquis loaf but was decidedly yellow. One baking trial is of but little value but the one trial shows no superiority for Axminster. Axminster may carry less rust than Marquis but one would hesitate to call it a resistant wheat. The information at hand does not indicate Axminster to be superior in any way to Marquis."

The Guide would be pleased to have opinions on these two new varieties from farmers who have tried them.

Looks Askance at Corn Shows

Now that we are months past the corn shows I cannot refrain from making a criticism about the utility of such events.

In my early days in Iowa corn shows used to be quite popular, but of late years the enthusiasm for them has cooled down because it is becoming generally recognized that the high-yielding crop does not always spring from the pretty ears of seed. What we are all after is increase in bushels of corn or weight of forage per acre, and I am inclined to believe that the corn show is not leading us in that direction. In the corn belt yield contests have almost completely supplanted corn shows.

I have made this criticism with quite a little hesitation, for I do not wish to have it taken as a denial of the fine intentions of those who have promoted corn shows in these provinces and carried them to a successful issue against severe handicaps. They are serving a good purpose if they do nothing more than make us think about the possibilities of this crop. But what we should institute at the earliest possible moment is a yield contest in which credit would be given for early maturity of the crop.—Jos. Haecker, Alta.

Big Thresher for Durum Wheat

Reading in The Guide of January 15, an article regarding threshing, I am offering the conclusions arising out of my experience. I live in a district where we have quite a lot of straw to handle as the farmers all grow durum wheat. I have run both big and small outfits, using steam and gas tractors for power, and you can do good work with either outfit. I prefer the big outfit. I mean by big outfit nothing smaller than a 36-inch separator and a 30-60 gas tractor or a 25 or 30 h.p. steam engine. I have run a 36-inch separator and a 25 h.p. engine for the last three years and have found this to be an ideal outfit. It will handle eight stook teams and in good dry weather 10 teams and a spike pitcher.

In regard to the small outfit. I like a 22 up to a 28-inch separator with nothing smaller than a 15-30 gas tractor or a 18 to 20 h.p. steam engine. Any of the above sizes of separator will handle four to five stook teams and will take all one man can throw in and do a good job. The 28-inch will handle six stook teams, but I do not consider this a good idea as it crowds the separator and does not give it a chance to save grain. I prefer a gas tractor for the

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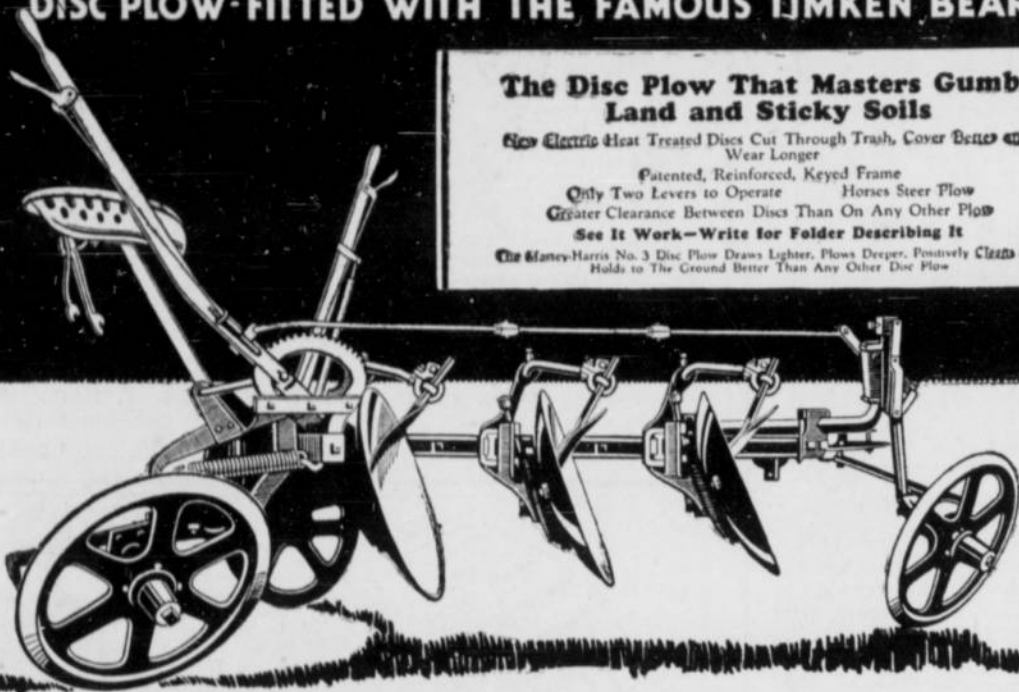
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Quaker Oats

—you have always known

Quick Quaker

—cooks in 3 minutes

The Grain Growers' Guide

small separator as you do not require so much to move this outfit.

I think it is a good idea to have an engine with plenty of reserve power whether it is steam or gas. Your engine will have longer life and give better service and take less repairs.

I quite agree with Mr. Slater who wrote the article above referred to that it is better to have a one-man outfit or a two-man outfit.—J. M. Walmsley, Dand, Man.

A Secure Fence Wire Fastening

When a fence post stands on rising ground or in a hollow, the wire put such a strain on the staple that it is often pulled out. To make a secure job, take a piece of No. 9 wire and bend in the form of a staple. The staple should be longer by at least half an inch than the diameter of the post.

Bore two holes through the post, one above and one below the wire. Insert the staple in the holes and drive right through the post. Bend the points of the staple, one to the right and one to the left round the post, clipping it tightly. This staple will never pull out as long as the post is sound.—F. S. Elworthy, North Battleford, Sask.

Crop Rotation and Plow Draft

Since there are no definite figures on the draft of plows as affected by types of soil, moisture conditions, crop rotation, and soil treatment, the Department of Farm Mechanics of the University of Illinois has under way a series of plow draft tests covering these phases of the problem, using a two-bottom 14-inch horse-drawn gang plow and plowing to a depth of six inches.

The preliminary tests were to cover the effect of crop rotation. The first rotation is a grain farming one, using corn, corn, oats and clover, with crop residues added. In these the draft ranged from 4.27 to 4.6 pounds per square inch of cross section of furrow slice, or from 667 to 756 pounds total draft for the two furrows. The second rotation is a livestock farming one, using corn, corn, corn, and legumes, with farm manures returned. In this the tests ranged from 4.43 to 4.85 pounds per square inch, or from 734 to 805 pounds total draft. The tests were made in each case on corn land, under as nearly as possible identical conditions of soil, moisture and so on.

These preliminary tests indicate that the livestock farming rotation requires the greatest power for plowing, the tests showing a maximum draft in this rotation 128 pounds greater than the maximum in the grain farming one.



This contrivance would never get an honorable mention because of its looks, says Thomas Seife, Marquette, Man., the man who owns it, but he vows it is one of the most useful things on the farm.

In hauling potatoes, as in the above picture, it straddles a couple of rows and keeps just ahead of the pickers who empty their pails in the cart. This saves filling sacks—always a waste of time, for the sacks are emptied immediately the potatoes are delivered at the place of storage.

Mr. Seife's potatoes go into a field pit, and it is therefore possible to dump the load and the potatoes slide right into place with practically no more handling.

This cart is also handy in filling the family wood box, and invaluable in removing manure from the stable with the minimum of labor. It is a very simple thing to make. A pair of rear wheels; a pole in place of a reach; and for the body half of an old wagon box. About the centre of the box are two heavy hinges that attach it to the axle and allow for dumping.

"I Save 3 to 5 Gallons of Gas a Day," says Mr. Robby

Mr. Paul Robby, Lakeside, Minn., installed a Pickering Governor on his 15-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor. Listen to what he says: "Received your letter of Nov. 3d where you wanted to know how I was coming on with your Governor on my 15-30 'McCormick-Deering' Tractor. I received the Governor Sept. 30th, put it on Oct. 1st, and threshed about 25 days with it. Also used Tractor on corn picking and corn shelling yesterday and today."

"I can truthfully say it never failed to work or do all you claim for it. I have watched the Tractor on even and uneven loads AND THE MOTOR WORKED PERFECT. I SAVE THREE TO FIVE GALLONS OF FUEL A DAY AND NOT WORK MY MOTOR AS HARD AS WITH THE OLD GOVERNOR ON THE SAME LOAD. I WOULDN'T TAKE IT OFF FOR TWICE THE PRICE. AS THIS TRACTOR WORKS TWICE AS GOOD, THE MANUFACTURERS SHOULD INCLUDE YOUR GOVERNOR AT FACTORY."

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Maple Seedlings, 12 to 18 ins., 100 for1.50
Peonies, each 50c. Virginia Creeper, 4 for 50c. Iris, 3 for 50c. Lilac, each25
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Stock Yards Control

By H. L. GRIFFIN

ALTHOUGH the minister of agriculture has announced that he will shortly introduce a bill amending the Livestock and Livestock Products Act as a result of recent enquiries with respect to production of co-operative livestock marketing, there is no certainty yet as to the details of the bill. The meeting which was held in Regina, on February 17, completely vindicated the position that has been taken by United Livestock Growers ever since the dispute with the Calgary Livestock Exchange last May. Representatives of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments strongly supported at that meeting the position which had been outlined by United Livestock Growers that control of livestock marketing and the administration of the act should be in the hands of the government and not in the hands of the livestock exchanges. Following are the resolutions passed at the meeting which were supported by all government representatives of farmers and livestock organizations:

Would Disarm Exchange

"Resolved that the Livestock Act be so amended as to take away from the livestock exchange its present power of control over the operation of the stock yards and over the marketing of livestock, and that such control be placed under the sole and direct administration of the Dominion Department of Agriculture."

"Resolved that provision necessary for the sale of livestock by auction at the stock yards should be embodied in the new rules."

"Resolved that the matter of rules and regulations governing buying in stock yards be dealt with by the department of agriculture having regard to the present rules and regulations in effect in various yards and the present rules and regulations enacted by the government under the act submitting uniformized ideas of different departments of agriculture and livestock organizations likely to be affected, and that after further revision, if necessary, of the rules and regulations, a committee be named composed of representatives of different institutions interested to go over them and make a final draft."

A meeting of eastern representatives has since been held at which resolutions were passed setting forth the necessity of protecting co-operative livestock marketing, but desiring that the act should not be changed so as to prevent the livestock exchanges from performing valuable functions.

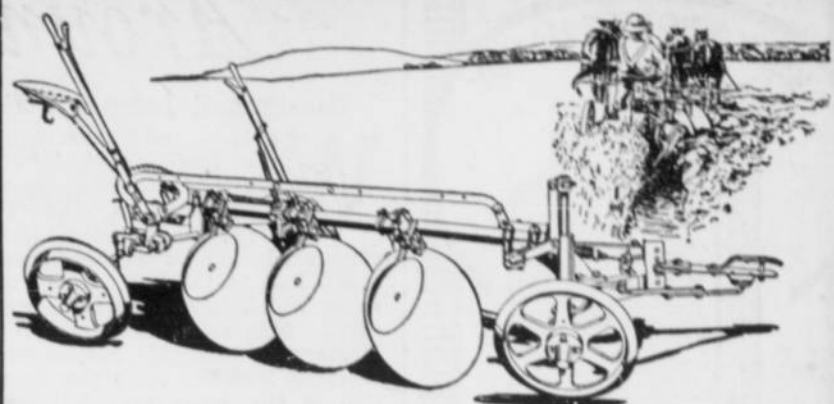
No Fundamental Difference

The main difference between the attitude of the western and the eastern meeting is on the question of the livestock exchange. The western meeting have no objection to the exchanges continuing a purely voluntary body, but wanted all responsibility for administering the act on trading regulations taken out of their hands and put into the hands of the government. The eastern meeting, while desiring to strengthen the government control over conditions on stock yards and livestock market, was anxious that this should not be carried so far as to endanger the existence of the exchanges.

It is expected that within a short time a draft of the proposed changes in the act will be available for study by all concerned. It will then be seen how successful the government has been in drafting an act that will take care of the requirements of the situation.

Concession on Rate

Within a few days a new carload rate on hogs will be in effect from Moose Jaw to Seattle as a result of representations made to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the United Livestock Growers. The former combination of rates made the movement of the car of hogs cost \$303.30. The new rate will be \$251.50 for a double deck carload of hogs.



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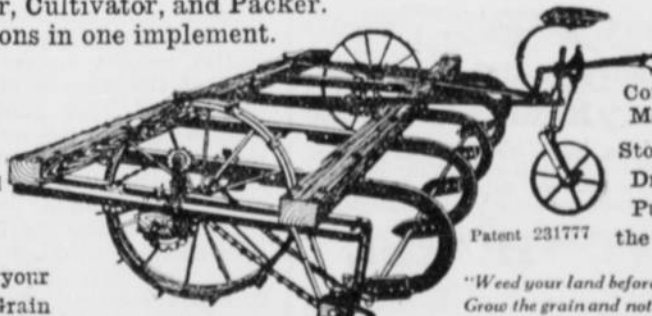
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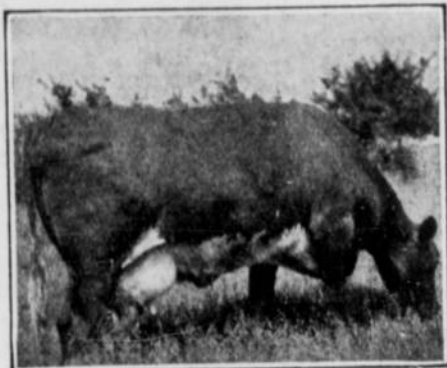
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Cancel Bull Loaning Policy

WITH a suddenness that left the livestock fraternity of Western Canada speechless with surprise, the Federal Department of Agriculture announced that it would immediately call a halt to the bull loaning scheme, under which 1,300 bulls have been provided for agricultural societies in Western Canada. Mr. Motherwell later declared that the bulls now in possession of the department will be maintained but that no more animals will be purchased.

Representations have already been made to the minister to have this change of policy reconsidered, but Mr. Mother-



Miss Daisy 147176

Grand champion milking Shorthorn at the Toronto Royal 1926: 17,066 pounds milk, 714 pounds butter fat R.O.P. Owned by D. Z. Gibson, Caledonia, Ont. This photo was taken six months after calving.

well has so far, given no indication of changing his course. Western members of parliament waited on him on March 6, on which occasion Mr. Motherwell gave it as his opinion that the function of the federal department was to find markets and that the encouragement of production was properly the sphere of the provincial department. The Council of Agriculture will make a further plea for a continuance of the old policy while this issue of The Guide is on the press.

Provincial departments of agriculture profess that this announcement came as a complete surprise to them, their first intimation having been the newspaper accounts. Cattle breeders are very censorious of the federal department for having held its decision till the very eve of the important bull sales which are held at this season in all the western provinces.

Commercial Cattle Deteriorating

It is admitted all round that in spite of the bull loaning scheme the quality of cattle coming in the stock yards is deteriorating year by year, and it is also admitted that many of these department bulls do not get the patronage they should, stock growers preferring the cheaper service of scrub bulls, but at the same time the feeling among livestock leaders seems to be that instead of scuppering the whole business, some modification should be sought which would make the bull loaning policy more effective. It is believed that if the federal department remains firm in its decision, its work will not be taken up by any of the provincial governments.

Stock yards operators who are familiar with competitive conditions in the British market declare that the vital need of the moment is an increase in the use of high grade sires and a crusade against the scrub bull. When the British government opened the doors to Canadian live cattle, thereby putting them on a basis of equality with Irish cattle, the Ulster and Irish governments, working in concert, realized that their only hope of meeting Canadian competition was to improve the quality of their stock. They forthwith passed legislation against the scrub bull, and as a consequence Irish cattle have already commenced to show a marked superiority.

The question of following the example set by Ireland has been broached several times in Western Canada, but on every occasion the proposal to put

penalties on the scrub has been frowned down. Nevertheless, say stock yards men, the present decision of the federal government precipitates matters. If cattlemen will not voluntarily use good sires that are made available, then they must be prevented from using poor sires, or else forfeit all hope of export trade on which the well-being of the industry rests. This is the view of the trade.

Angus Steer Makes New Record

A new record for a high yielding beef carcass was established at the recent National Western Livestock show, Denver, Colorado. The pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer Crestview Alex 2nd, the reserve grand champion steer of the show on foot, produced the grand champion carcass and dressed 70.3 per cent. This is said to be the highest yielding carcass on record in the last quarter of a century. This record has never been equalled by a prize winner in the carcass contest at the International Livestock Show or at any other show where a carcass contest is held. The carcass was pronounced by packing house experts as a perfect carcass, from the standpoint of conformation, thickness of flesh, marbling, covering and color of muscle and fat. M. J. Selling of Armour's beef department stated: "I never heard of a beef dressing so high in my 22 years of experience with cattle. The carcass is absolutely perfect in conformation and hard as a rock. It is all meat and no waste fat."

The steer was fed by a 14-year-old calf club boy, Philip Ljungdahl of Manhattan, Kansas. Philip and his brothers have exhibited a number of grand champion Aberdeen-Angus steers during the past two years.

Shire Influence on Clydes

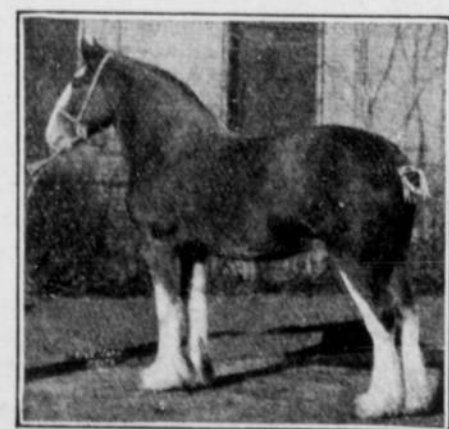
Alex Galbraith's remarks on the early Shire influences on the Clydesdale breed drew the following from Jos. Bulloch:

"My father kept stallions for 45 years, and I was brought up amongst Clydes. In my time I have seen rough and clean legged ones, and as for Keir Peggy, mentioned by Mr. Galbraith, I don't think she would be in it at all beside a rough Shire. I may say also that clean legged Shires of the Clyde type are more easily purchased than the ones with hair on them. My father went to Yorkshire and brought geldings back to Glasgow and nobody guessed but what they were Clydes. He showed a Shire stallion that stood second three times for the Glasgow premium. He should have been first but he got a cut on the top of the hoof which disqualified him with the judges."

Worked Stallion Successfully

In the fall of 1917 I bought a Shire stallion. He was broke in to work but a little cross, and had not been worked much, also he was up in years and was not very sure.

Well, the first winter I had him we built a house and he worked nearly every day all winter, as it is 26 x 26



Lady Price

Senior female Clyde champion at the 1926 International. She was one of the long string of Saskatchewan winners having come from the stud at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

concrete venere and 14-ft. studding and we hauled stone, sand, cement, and were quite busy. Right here I wish to say, while our usual two-horse load was two tons I often hauled more.

The following spring of 1918 we worked the stallion on the land all seeding, but when the breeding season came on we figured on working him half-time, or four days per week, and he was always fit to breed a mare and turned out quite sure and left good strong, healthy colts. I had been breeding the same bunch of mares to a stallion that was never worked, and I had very poor luck in getting the mares in foal, also one mare's colts came weak and died. She lost two and when I bred her to my stallion that was work-



King

Though he may have no blue ribbons to his credit, old King deserves a place on this page. He is 21 years old and still does his share in the busy summer months for his owner Robert A. Syinson, Riverbank Farm, Lyleton, Man. In all his years of service King has never had a sick day. If you have a steed more worthy send his picture to The Guide.

ing she raised five colts to him and lost none.

The only great and most trouble with working a stallion is that they should never be left alone. They need a good teamster, and should not be abused or over-done—in other words, just use a little horse sense. I am sure that if more stallions were worked in a right and medium manner they would leave much stronger and healthier colts, also they would be much surer foal-getters.

In closing I will just remark that I am sure that a stallion that is worked is healthier and will live longer than a horse that has very little exercise, and then only for about three months of the year.—J. H. Hicks.

Stop Cows Switching

For a number of years we have used gopher traps for tail holders while milking cows. Stretch a good wire across stable, back of cows, and put four or five traps on wire. When through milking push traps to wall and they are always there. This wire is also handy to hang your light on. We always milk in stable, but if milking outside fasten trap to a block of wood or any weight.—H. G. Hurlburt, Peace River, Alta.

Forest Reserve Sheep Pay

Over a million and a quarter pounds of wool, or more than 10 per cent. of Canada's total clip, were shipped to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers from the Lethbridge district in Southern Alberta alone this year, and now, as a result of the experimental work conducted by the Dominion government farm at this point, still greater production is expected in the future.

In tests extending over the past five years, W. H. Fairfield, in charge of the Lethbridge station, has proved conclusively that it pays, and pays handsomely, to pasture sheep on the cheap land in the mountains during the summer, bringing them down to the irrigated farms for wintering and finishing. On a flock, numbering approximately 1,000 head and largely made up of Merinos, a profit of over \$7,000 was reported a year ago, and during the past five years profits have averaged close to \$5,000.

The flock was bred to lamb about the

middle of March, and when the weather warmed up towards the end of May they were sheared, dipped and shipped by rail to the forest mountain reserves about Coleman. Here pasture was supplied by the Dominion government at a nominal charge of eight cents per head until the end of September. Transportation costs to and from the range averaged approximately 63 cents per head.

While in the mountains the flock was in the charge of a herder who had no difficulty in protecting it from any prowling wild beasts, and keeping it moving over good pasture. On their return in the fall the lambs were fattened on the abundant cheap feed produced in the irrigated areas, and the ewes were carried over the winter for another breeding season on stubble pasture and a little hay fed during stormy weather only. A very cheap shelter, used mainly during lambing time, was found to offer sufficient protection.

Mr. Fairfield points out that it is quite possible to produce enormous yields of alfalfa on the irrigated farms. This makes splendid sheep feed, with the addition of mill feeds and screenings. Ultimately Mr. Fairfield hopes to see a large proportion of the Alberta grain cleaned and milled in the southern districts of that province, which will result in still larger quantities of cheap concentrated feed being available.

Save Sheep From Wolves

Wolves no longer trouble the sheep on the farm of Bert Ferguson, of Goodlands, Manitoba. A few years ago these marauders used to come down from the Turtle Mountains, two miles away, and it was not an uncommon thing to lose from three to five sheep in a single visit. At first it looked as if this farmer would have to go out of sheep. Then he bought a pair of hounds, a cross between the Russian wolfhound and the Grey. Not only have they given 100 per cent. protection to the Ferguson flock, but sheep belonging to neighbors have been guarded as well. The dogs have caught and killed wolves when the latter had a lead up to half a mile. Last year they accounted for 13 of these sheep-killers.

Saving Time on Chores

As I travel in all directions from my farm I cannot but stop to think of the apparent lack of forethought of many otherwise real progressive farmers in planning the farm yard. We have actually seen a very prosperous farmer in our locality who farmed for over 30 years with his granary in the northeast corner of his yard, his residence near the centre and the barn in the northwest corner, while his poultry and hog yards were in the southwest corner. This farmer walked scores of miles every year in bringing his feed to the consumers, while, on the other hand, if his granary had been built between his house and the barns, the feed could have been brought along while going to his chores.

All animals on a farm need feed, therefore the feed supply should be of easy access, the only drawback of having it close to the barns is in case of fire, but a distance of 50 feet is usually sufficient to satisfy most insurance companies, and the nearer it can be placed to a direct line between house and barns the better.

The proper place for the well is another very important point in planning the farmstead. Water is used for the dwelling-house, for the poultry house, for the hog house, for the stock on range and in the barn, and for the horses when going to and from work in the field. Try to place the well within easy walking and centrally located distance from all these buildings, have, if possible, a corner of the pasture come up from within a few feet of the well, and have it placed so that the work animals going to and from the fields can be brought up to the well without the nuisance of gates.

All this can usually be easily accomplished with a little forethought before drilling the well. Running water in both house and barns is a wonderful convenience for those that can afford it, but for others the best plans must be made without it. Miles and miles of needless walking can be spared both housewife and outside help if the feed and water supply is conveniently and centrally located.—J. E. Shoberg.

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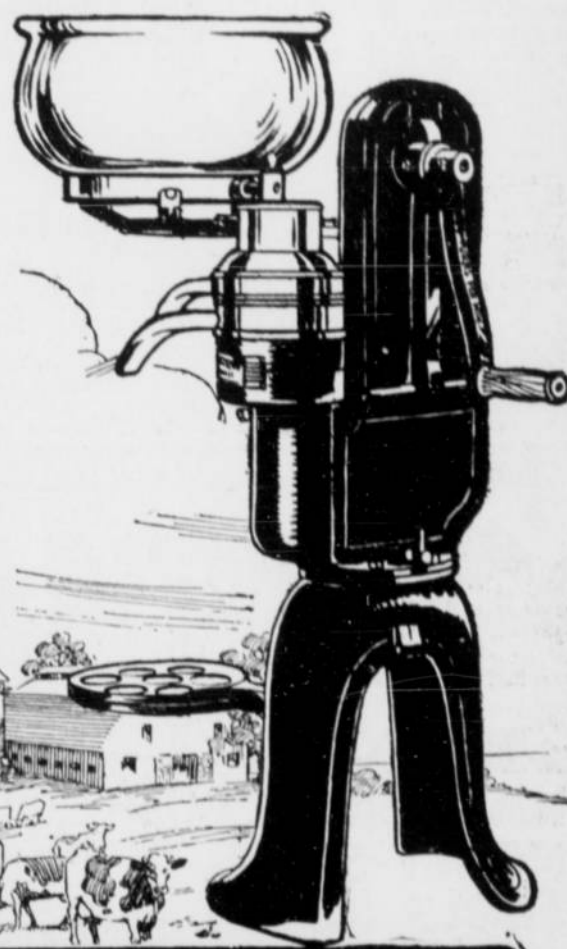
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The Grain Growers' Guide Co-op. Fosters Better Production

Northern Manitoba sheep growers taste the bitter and the sweet of co-operation

IN the year 1920 the sheepmen of Bowsman River district in Manitoba, shipped their wool to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. and in the fall were asked to return part of the over-advance given them on their wool, which they refused to do. Naturally this drew the sheepmen together and they formed a local association, and took the advice of the only sheepman (S. Truesdale) who did not sell his wool in 1920, but sent it to Bancroft, Ontario, and got blankets and wool in return.

In 1921 all of the association's clip was sent to Bancroft and blankets, flannel, tweeds and yarn valued at quite a bit over \$1,000 was brought back and the total outlay in cash for freight and manufacturing was \$396.81. The markets for wool and lambs in the following years were not considered good enough to warrant the sheepmen hanging on and over 50 per cent. of the sheep in this district were sent to the Winnipeg Stock Yards. Those who kept their sheep, sold their wool locally and lost more each year than the unsettled over-advance came to.

Get Back Into Co-op. Fold

In November, 1924, the present secretary was asked by several of the sheepmen if it was possible to re-organize and get terms from the Canadian Co-operative so that the company could be paid back and the sheepmen still get some money on their wool. Correspondence started on December 1, 1924, and on March 3, 1925, W. W. Thomson visited the association and got contracts from all the sheepmen to pay back 50 per cent. of their over-advance in 1925, and the balance in 1926 out of their wool returns which has been done and all of the clip has been sent to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers since. The intentions are to send the wool to the Co-operative again in 1927.

The sheepmen realized more for their wool in 1925 after having their 50 per cent. of the 1920 over-advance taken off than they were offered in Bowsman. Through the bad years no thought was given to quality in rams with the result that any kind of a ram would do and its effect was soon seen by the mixture that there was in each flock.

Better Rams Acquired

The secretary placed before the association a form of contract, which was accepted and adopted, that would place an Oxford ram with any member, who had over 20 ewes, for half cash and the balance in one year, and four rams were ordered. In November only three rams could be found that suited the requirements, the cost of the three delivered at Bowsman was \$201.60, this amount was pooled and each member's name that had ordered a ram was put in a hat, and the registered numbers of the rams were put in another hat. A disinterested party was called upon to take a slip out of each hat and that is how the rams were started on the circuit. Arrangements had been made before the drawing that whoever drew blank got the use of one of the rams.

In the spring of 1927 the rams will be moved one notch on the circle, starting at Bowsman and moved east so that each man gets an exchange of rams every two years, and at the end of six years the men who bought the rams will have had the use of a pure-bred ram for the price of an ordinary scrub ram. In October, 1926, the association shipped its first straight car load of lambs, 83 per cent. of which topped the market at \$10.50 and 17 per cent. brought \$9.50 as lights and heavies, the average weight per lamb being 89.13 pounds and the pro-rated shrinkage about 2.7 pounds. Plans for 1927 are being prepared this winter for a bigger year than ever before.

The Homing Instinct

Animals show great sagacity in finding way back to familiar haunts

THE study of how animals get back home through territory they have never seen, being made by a New York naturalist, is yielding some very interesting accounts. A few of these instances are as follows:

From a farm in Honecut Valley, California, owned by Henry Nelson, two oxen were taken 20 miles to another farm, during the journey crossing a river by a ferry. Two weeks later one of the oxen got out of the corral on the night of a dense fog, and the fog remained dense all of the early part of the following forenoon. About nine o'clock the next morning the ox appeared at his home farm, coming to it in a direct line from the farm at which he was temporarily staying. Evidently he had come the whole distance in a dense fog besides swimming a river.

P. H. Ashby, living on a farm near Edmonton, Alberta, bought a pair of mares in Edmonton. About a year after, they left the farm during the winter, when they could be tracked, and their trail led to a farm 50 miles distant. On locating them, Mr. Ashby learned that they had returned to the farm where they were born and reared. They had been sold to two different farms before he purchased them, and at each of the other farms they had been kept about a year. Their route back to the place of their birth was through woods and open country which they had never seen before.

James Barnes, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, who was baggage master on the C.R.I. & P. Railroad, took a cat in his baggage car from Albert Lea to Burlington, Iowa, a distance of about 200 miles, where he turned it loose in the railroad yard at night. In about six weeks the cat appeared back in Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Ford A. Carpenter, of Los Angeles,

California, a major in the Air Corps Reserve of the United States Army, started on a balloon trip at 2 a.m., and took with him a pigeon. He released this pigeon 40 miles from its cote, at a height of 8,000 feet, and before daylight. This pigeon arrived at its cote in less than an hour from the time of its release, which required a speed of about fifty miles an hour, all in the dark or semi-darkness.

Dr. W. B. Strong, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, relates the following incident as experienced by his father. His father lived at Baraboo, Wis., and wished to go hunting at a camp about 20 miles distant. Inasmuch as there was no good road between his home and the place to which he wished to go, he took a train to Madison, 37 miles, then another train to Portage, 38 miles. The line of travel formed a "V", the base of the "V" being 20 miles. He took with him a setter dog, but as the camp was at a lake he wished also to hunt ducks. He went out in a boat, leaving the dog in camp; and the dog, evidently thinking his master had left him, disappeared. The cook noted when he left and in about four hours the dog appeared back at his home in Baraboo. It would have been impossible for him to have retraced the journey, following the railroad, which was a distance of 75 miles. He must have cut "cross lots" through a territory he had never seen.

Henry C. Wright, the investigator, would like to have sent to him any instances where an animal has been taken away from home in some container that would not permit it to see where it was being taken, and has shortly thereafter returned. He particularly desires instances where it is known that an animal has returned by a route other than that by which it was taken away, or has returned at night. Information should be sent to Mr. Wright, at 289 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

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CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

It Pays to read the Classified Section, pages 53-8

The Shepherd and the Flock

The sheep must have the right master and the master must have the right sheep says Ed. Wheatley, a Saskatchewan farmer who gets good dividends out of them

AFTER an experience dating back to 1913, and starting with very meagre experience with sheep and no experience with them on the prairie, I wish to say a few things in behalf of a somewhat neglected animal—the farm sheep. Perhaps one reason why the sheep is not more popular is because he is such a humble animal, and the very characteristics that go toward making a good shepherd, which is the first essential on a farm even partly devoted to sheep, are characteristics which tend in the opposite direction from publicity.

The sheep men have their quiet little time at the breeders' annual in January each winter, and do not make themselves heard very much for the rest of the year, whereas, the horsemen, the dairymen and even the henmen are in the limelight more or less all the time with prize-winning stallions, or record smashing cows or hens. When it comes to heavy duty performance or quick action returns, some of the farm sheep flocks could stage a very creditable showing if they wished to.

I have just said that the first requirement on our sheep farm is the shepherd. Now as to the qualifications necessary for the job. The sheep is by far the most timid of our farm animals and the lambs somewhat tender when just dropped. The ewe being well protected by its fleece will not seek shelter when she should, so that it follows that our shepherd must be a man who is very apt to be at home when needed. As a rule when a lamb has been licked dry and has had a suck he will ask no attention from his shepherd. Sheep ask little care in fine weather, but if it happens to be cold or wet or both in lambing time the shepherd is apt to have more care on his hands than is pleasant unless he is well provided with good shelter and good feed.

It is very essential that a person undertaking the care of sheep have a very kind regard in his heart for his charges, both as to immediate comfort and future provision as to pasture and feed.

A Rapid Change

The old saying that a rabbit can be fat and lean in 24 hours is true also of sheep. No animal can compare with the sheep in the alacrity it shows in response to good feed. One can see the daily gain in appearance in the lamb crop when on abundant pasture.

It is much better for a beginner to have one or two crops of lambs come on the grass, he gets his experience more easily at this time. When early lambs are wanted it is absolutely necessary to have the ewes in good strong condition and well exercised and be provided with plenty of well cured early cut sweet clover or alfalfa and plenty of grain. It is impossible for a ewe to bring one or two lambs through till the grass is good under any other conditions.

Have a care to avoid over-feeding the first 48 hours after lambing. If 100 per cent. results are wanted with the lamb crop they must be pushed right from the very start. A neglectful shepherd can cause very serious loss to the flock at all times, but more especially from the beginning of the lambing season on until the lambs are disposed of.

A question that is frequently asked is how many sheep is it

advisable to keep? This brings us to a discussion of the farm. A quarter-section is rather small to carry a flock of sheep in addition to the other stock that is likely to be kept. A flock of from 40 to 70 or 80 ewes can be carried on a half to three-quarter section farm, especially when they have the summerfallow for a run.

It is desirable to have the farm fenced as to line fences with a sheep fence, 7-40, meaning seven lines and 40 inches high with a barb wire on top, makes a very satisfactory fence for all kinds of stock. It might be a better plan to fence enough pasture to keep a small flock while the grain and garden are growing for a year or two, till the owner and the sheep had proven their adaptability to each other and the sheep to fitting into the farm economy.

Before one fences the farm into fields with woven wire he should have a permanent and pretty thoroughly satisfactory rotation, as the labor involved in putting down good fences is quite an important item. In order to be able to let the sheep have access to the different fields as desired it will be necessary to have the buildings centrally located or have a permanent pasture located so that as many of the fields as possible will open out of it. This will save much time and the sheep can come home to the sheep barn or shelter of the other barns in the heat of the day.

I would not recommend sheep as desirable stock for a very bluff farm on account of the greater danger from coyotes, though I believe if the bluffs were cut down they would be a very great help in destroying the after growth in such places as were not grubbed or broken up.

What Sweet Clover Means to Sheep

Sweet clover has come to have a recognized place as a soil improver in our western farming methods. This crop in large quantities either as pasture or hay will find a very ready and paying market at home if a fair sized flock of sheep are kept. In my experience nothing will bring the lambs on better or more safely than sweet clover pasture. No crop that will succeed as it does can equal it in its cured state, especially the second crop, for lambing ewes before grass comes; even the first crop if saved with binder and cut early is very hard to beat.

An old Scotchman back East who was feeding his first Alsike clover crop to his steers was asked by a neighbor how they ate it. He replied, "They don't eat it at all, mon, they just drink it." This describes to a nicety what sheep will do with properly cured sweet clover. Not only that, it takes the place of grain, thereby greatly reducing the cost of wintering the ewe flock till lambing time. A couple of small fields of say 10 or 15 acres, near the buildings are a very nice thing to have on a sheep farm. One can be seeded each year to sweet clover and if allowed to get 10 or 12 inches high before turning the sheep in, it will give an amazing amount of pasture. The sheep themselves merit mention in passing.

Breed is important. Get government graded pure-bred rams of blocky type and weighty for their breed. These used on grade ewes will give you a flock after the third



A friendly Rough-house
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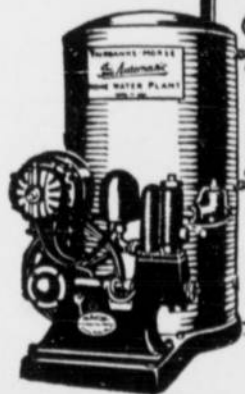
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Lights can be operated direct from generator or from battery. Also supplies for farm machinery.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS Newly Imported

Stallions that look like Stallions with Size and Smoothness of Quality

Mr. Andrew Macnellig, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Great Britain and Editor of the Scottish Farmer, one of the leading Agricultural Journals, and probably the greatest Clydesdale authority on either side of the water, writing in the Scottish Farmer under date of October 30, 1926, states as follows in the report regarding the McCallum shipment:

"From the particulars given, it will be inferred that this shipment by Mr. McCallum contains a superior selection of choicely bred Stallions and Fillies. They are a creditable shipment and among them are Stallions and Fillies that will require to be reckoned with in Canadian Show Yards."

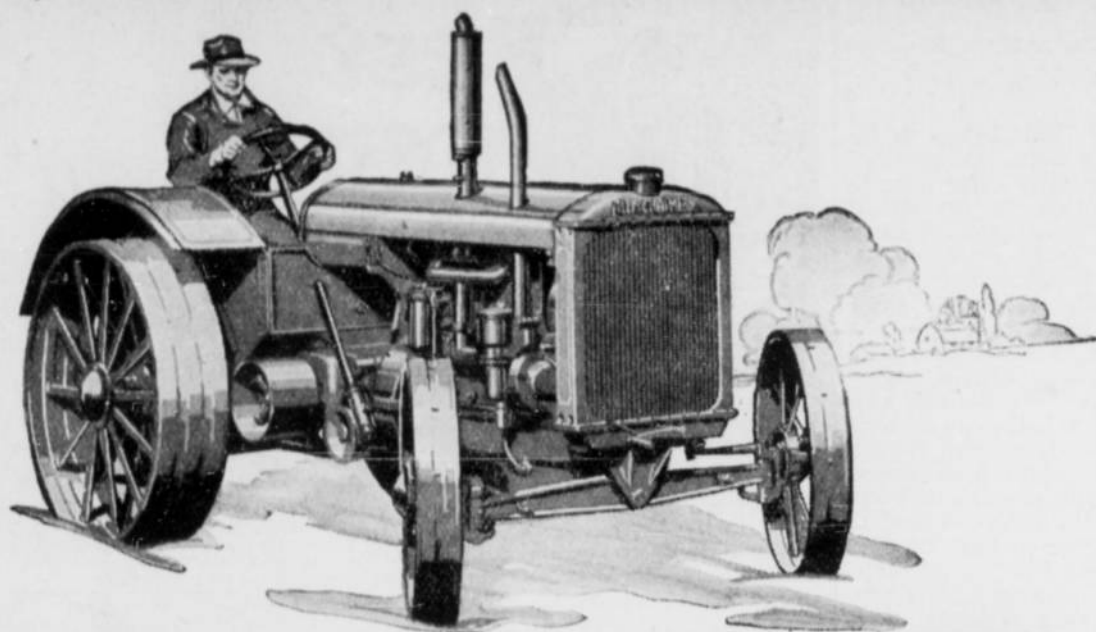
That Mr. Macnellig's statement was correct, was borne out by the fact that our entries from this shipment won championships at the great Royal Show, Guelph Provincial Winter Fair, and Chatham Peninsular Fair, winning prizes on each and every horse exhibited, notwithstanding the great handicap of being shown when only a few days off the boat.

If you are in the market to purchase the best Stallions, Clydesdales or Percherons, with size and smoothness of quality, arrange to see our horses at the Regina Winter Fair and Brandon Fair. These Stallions which are now wintering at our stock farm, Brampton, Ontario, will be in our stables at Regina previous to the Fair. For further particulars write to the Alexandra Hotel, Regina, Sask. See our Stallions at the Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs. Brandon address, Cecil Hotel.

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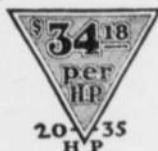
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Insures quieter, more comfortable operation with no danger of flying sparks.



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Fuel cannot carry grit to cylinders or pistons, for every drop is cleaned and filtered.



The Grain Growers' Guide
cross that it will be a joy to own and a satisfaction to feed for the market. My preference is for a good sized breed. They will finish early if you provide well for them and will give you better weights without getting into the too fat class than too small a breed.

I am often asked if sheep pay. To my way of thinking they pay both in dividends and the satisfaction that comes with cleaner farming. With ordinary care in avoiding losses a flock will return \$10 per ewe, while the best of care and a first class flock \$15 to \$18 may sometimes be had in a very favorable year. Very much depends on the shepherd.

Hams Injured in Castrating

Serious damage to hams has been traced to the careless, insanitary castration of pigs. The damage frequently does not attract attention until the hams are about to be trimmed for curing. The principal injuries are those caused by abscesses or the scar tissues that develop in neglected cases, resulting in the condemnation, at federally inspected packing houses, of infected hams. Sometimes the damage is extensive that only a small portion of the meat may be utilized.

On account of the simplicity of castrating pigs, farmers or the hired help frequently do not realize the importance of proper precautions and care. As a consequence, inflammation or the formation of serotal abscesses occurs.

Among the principal causes of the trouble are the use of dirty knives, failure to clean the area of operation, and turning the pigs into insanitary pens or feed lots immediately after the operation. Under such conditions many of the wounds are liable to become infected, finally resulting in damage to the hams.

While it is not practical under farm conditions to go to extremes in sanitation, much of the damage may be avoided by the following reasonable precautions. The area of operation should first be thoroughly cleaned by washing with soap and water. The operator should wash his hands in a disinfectant, and the knife should be sterilized with boiling water or a disinfectant before it is used. Immediately following the operation the wounds should be smeared with pine tar as a protection against dirt and flies. The tar should be heated to the boiling point and allowed to cool before it is used.

Then the pigs should be turned into a clean pasture lot, free from mud wallows, or confined to pens that have been especially prepared by cleaning and scrubbing with a disinfectant. Clean straw bedding should be provided daily for at least five days following the operation, and this should be sprayed with a disinfectant before it is used.

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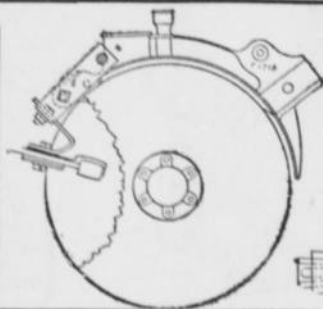
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Our 1927 catalogue will interest you. It is profusely illustrated and contains much useful information. Send to-day for your free copy.

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661 BULLS

The World's largest annual Bull Sale, to be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, Alberta, March 31, and April 1. 62 Aberdeen-Angus, 265 Herefords, 331 Shorthorns, 3 Red Polled. Choice herd headers and good range Bulls from 162 of the leading breeders in all parts of Alberta. ALL TESTED AND REGISTERED. COMFORTABLE SALE BUILDING. CONVENIENT SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The Secretary will purchase for those who cannot attend personally. No charge for this service. Such commissions have in the past been filled satisfactory without exception. At no other sale is it possible to make your selection from such a large number of good bulls. A sale with a 26-year reputation for fair dealing.

Aberdeen-Angus will be sold commencing at 9.30 a.m., March 31; Herefords same day, afternoon and evening; Shorthorns all day and evening, Friday, April 1.

Horse Show and Fat Stock Show

CALGARY, MARCH 29 TO APRIL 2.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 19.

Grand Display of Livestock, featuring Agee's world famous trained horses. Reduced passenger fares from Alberta stations. For show prize list and bull sale catalogue, write:

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J. CHAS. YULE, President, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Carstairs, Alberta

Percherons I Have Known

Continued from Page 4

produced more high class show mares than any other stallion, several of them having risen to grand champion honors at Chicago. Laet surpasses Lagos in siring stallions, but Lagos has clearly the best of it in producing female top notchers.

As compared with Percherons of an earlier date, say 20 to 40 years ago, the 12 I have selected were all bigger, heavier boned and better limbed horses than any of the old-timers, with the possible exception of Gilbert and Brilliant 3rd, and perhaps one or two others during the '80's and early '90's.

French breeders owe a debt of gratitude to Americans, not only for the millions of dollars that have been paid for Percheron stallions and mares, but for insisting on certain changes of conformation that have all been in the line of improvement. The Percheron horse is more popular in Canada today than at any time in the past. Some things are still necessary to be done in regard to their underpinning before they satisfy some of our critical judges, but I predict an increasing business and demand for Percherons in the near future.

\$10.95 Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water Copper Tanks, Self-Regulating Safety Lamps, Thermometers and Holders, Egg Testers, Hatching Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, My Hot-Water Lamp, Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders will raise the chicks. Guaranteed. Over a million users in 27 years. Write for catalog "Hatching Facts" or order today at my Special

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80 Egg—\$10.95; with 80 Chick Lamp \$14.90	80 Chick—\$4.95
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Save Time—Order Now—or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 81 Racine, Wis.

Successful with Baby Chicks

A few years ago the baby chick business was almost unknown in the prairie west, and although great strides have been made in a few years, the real expansion of the business is still to come. The baby chick industry always has to be preceded by a certain amount of education. It is an experiment that poultry raisers, familiar with the slow but certain old clucking hen, do not take to unless they have come across some convincing demonstration.

Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Rouleau, Sask., was one poultrywoman who took the plunge. Out of her order of 100 chicks she raised 95, thereby winning the prize offered by the Alex. Taylor hatcheries, for the largest percentage of birds raised to maturity from day-old chicks ordered from that institution. Mrs. Hamilton tells the story of her success in the following words:

"In the spring of 1926, I wanted to get a start in Barred Rocks, so I ordered 100 chicks and a brooder from a party advertising in The Grain Growers' Guide.

"I had a spare room with two large windows in an L-shaped house, with a door opening to the south and east, which made it ideal for chicks as they were sheltered from north and west winds. I covered the floor with layers of heavy paper and lots of fine straw and chaff. I set the brooder up and had it working several days before the chicks arrived.

"Let me say here, one wants to be very careful as to the grade of coal oil used, only the best grade will give satisfaction in a brooder. The chickens almost perished one night through the lamp going out. On examining the lamp I found water in the coal oil pipe. When thoroughly cleaned and refilled with best grade oil, everything went fine.

"As ordered the chicks arrived on the evening of April 24. We opened the box at the station and found two dead, but as the hatchery I dealt with puts in an extra one in every fifty, I still had the hundred to start with.

"On arriving home with them, we gave each one a drink of warm water and put them under the brooder. Most of them seemed very thirsty so came out and helped themselves to water and grit, which was generously scattered around; some of them seemed very hungry. I was very undecided whether to feed them or not as one sees so much against feeding chicks too young, but as they had been 30 hours on the way and must have been at least 12 hours old when shipped, I decided to scatter a little chick food around, which they seemed to enjoy immensely. It was about 10 o'clock by this time. I put them under the brooder and left them until morning.

Commence Steady Climb

"In the morning they were all ready for a breakfast of chick food. From then on I kept butter-milk, water and grit in front of them at all times and fed them five or six times per day, alternately chick food and dry oat meal. On the fourth day, for every other feed, I gave them dried bread crumbs, slightly moistened with butter-milk, and gradually got them used to all kinds of feed but never gave them anything sloppy until they were five weeks old. I left a lamp with them for an hour every evening between eight and nine o'clock; they would come out then and feed just as if it was day time.

"They were two weeks old before the weather was mild enough to let them out of doors; the little weeds and grass were just coming up at this time, and it was interesting to watch those little chicks just devouring the green stuff but not so much fun later on when they got started in our potato patch. On days when they could not be out, I gave them raw vegetables of which they made short work, also a little boiled rice which little chicks seem to have a special liking for.

"When they were nicely feathered and could do without the brooder, I moved them to the chicken house. There were between 30 and 35 pullets, which started to lay August 18. Some of the roosters dressed around eight and eight and a half pounds. I shipped them through the pool and got a splendid grade for them all."

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Incubator and Brooder made of California Redwood. Incubator finished in natural color. Double walls with air space between. Double glass doors. Hot Water heat; copper tanks. Self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with all fixtures, set up, ready to use.

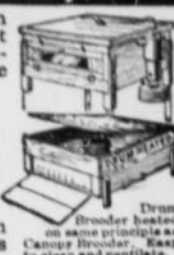
30 Days' Trial—Money Back If Not Satisfied

140 Egg Incubator—\$17.95; with Drum Brooder—\$23.95
180 Egg Incubator—\$21.50; with Drum Brooder—\$29.50
250 Egg Incubator—\$29.75; with Drum Brooder—\$39.95
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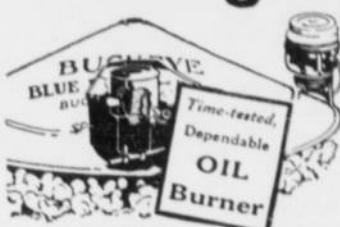
Remember our prices cover freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg and Toronto. Orders shipped from warehouse nearest to your R. R. station. If you prefer other sizes we have them up to 2000 eggs. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. Make money orders payable to us at Toronto, Ont., but mail remittance with order to us at Racine, Wisconsin.

250 Egg Size \$29.75

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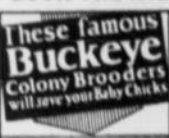


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Improved Western Metal Hatcher and Faithful Mother Hover outfit complete, 60-Egg Size, Weight 32 lbs. 41L-199P. Price from Winnipeg. 10.95
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DOUGLAS COUNTY HATCHERY, Dept. G., Alexandria, Minn.

The Countrywoman

When School Trustees Meet

THERE is a general stock-taking of educational matters, when school trustees gather together for their annual meeting. At this year's convention the Manitoba School Trustees' Association celebrated its twenty-first birthday. Its coming of age convention was marked by some important features, which show the direction in which the province is moving in education.

A number of speakers, addressing the gathering, pointed out that this is Canada's Diamond Jubilee year. Just how that important event in national history is to be marked in the minds of the children attending school will be left to those who are responsible for educational matters in each district; to the teacher, the trustees and the parents. The Department of Education stands ready to co-operate, and already provision has been made whereby each school may obtain, from the department at a very nominal price that famous picture, The Fathers of Confederation.

The special speaker-guest for this year's convention was Dr. S. M. Pittman, director of rural education for the state of Michigan. Dr. Pittman gave two addresses, the theme of one being The Teacher, and the other, Better Schools Through Helping the Teacher. In the latter address Dr. Pittman made a plea for supervision in rural schools. It would appear that Manitoba is now very close to the place where there will be supervision in rural schools. The trustees asked that the minister of education make a limited number of experiments which would tend to demonstrate the value of supervision. The supervisors to be given powers similar to those now exercised in the municipal school district areas.

The subject of a provincial levy for education was to come before the convention. That perhaps was the reason for the intense interest manifested in the address given by Prof. A. B. Clark, professor in Political Economy, Manitoba University.

Prof. Clark was kept busy for an hour answering the questions that were asked him. In the first place he thought our system of taxation most faulty. He pointed out that there were some things, such as the administration of justice, the provision of elementary school education for all children, and public health, that were of benefit and interest to the nation as a whole. There are other services which benefit in a special degree property owners and for which the municipality ought to provide. These include such items as roads, drainage, bridges, etc. Those which are of concern to the nation ought to be provided for by taxation of the whole community, on the basis of the ability to pay, as evidenced by the income. Under the British North America Act provision for education was left entirely to the provinces. Prof. Clark pointed out that we were not likely to see the Dominion government willing to finance education, in the lifetime of the present generation. Increased provincial grants were steps in the right direction, but Prof. Clark would prefer to see us set about altering our whole basis of taxation. The resolution asking for a provincial levy was held over for another year.

It was the pleasant duty of Hon. Chas. Cannon, minister of education, to point out good progress made during the past few years; that in the general the cost of education in Manitoba has been lowered during the past year; a slight increase in the average teacher's salary; a raising of the standard of teachers' qualifications and virtually all the schools in the province open for at least 160 days out of the year. The average attendance for the whole province was 72.03. Figures for different districts show the rural school to still be bringing up the rear in the matter of attendance, as the statistics gathered showed \$1.51 for the cities, 78.83 for the municipi-

pal school districts, 77.09 for towns and villages and 60.37 for the rural schools. But when it comes to the matter of cost per pupil in attendance, the city stands with \$93.05, rural \$73.40, towns and villages \$69.50.

The average salary paid to teachers for the year was \$1,208, which was better by \$7.00 than the 1925 average. By making good use of summer school and special courses provided, teachers had raised their qualifications. In 1924 there were 649 teachers having first class standing, 2,212 with second class professional, and 1,116 with less than second class professional standing. For 1926, there were 818 first class teachers, 2,335 second class and 906 with less than second class standing.

There are now 310 Boys and Girls Clubs in Manitoba, with an enrollment of 3,000 pupils who have been taking cooking, sewing, first aid, gardening, industrial arts, livestock judging, poultry raising, nature study or public speaking.

To Melancholy

By John Kendrick Bangs

Melancholy,
Melancholy,
I've no use for you, by Golly!
Yet I'm going to keep you hidden
In some chamber dark, forbidden,
Just as though you were a prize sir,
Made of gold, and I a miser—
Not because I think you jolly,
Melancholy!
Not for that I mean to hoard you,
Keep you close and lodge and board you.
As I would my sisters, brothers,
Cousins, aunts and, old grandmothers,
But that you shan't bother others
With your sniffing, snuffling folly,
Howling,
Yowling,
Melancholy.

My Bulb Creed

I believe in bulbs. They are God's messengers in our days of work and pleasure and His comforters in times of stress and sorrow.

I believe in bulbs inside the house. They brighten and sweeten a dark room on a dreary winter's day as nothing else can.

I believe in bulbs on the meal table. They are something to watch and talk about day by day when the family gathers together.

I believe in bulbs for Christmas presents. They brighten someone else's home and spread the gospel of flowers.

I believe in bulbs outside the house for several reasons. They are quickly put in at a less busy season. They grow and improve with little further attention. They flower before anything else. They look so cheery when there is just black earth, white snow and brown last year's leaves.

I believe in bulbs for children. They are so easily grown. Just drop them in a hole or pot right end up and cover. They flower so quickly. Nature has packed everything ready to bloom al-

most as soon as they come above the ground. They can be handled and understood by the tiniest child. Seeds are small and get lost in tiny fingers. They are not expensive—25 cents will give a boy a row of soldier tulips in their red coats or a girl a party of blue gowned scilla ladies.

I believe in bulbs for God's Acre, from both sentimental and practical standpoints. They seem so thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the place. They harmonize either with well-kept or wild prairie surroundings. Once planted tulips and the hardy lilies etc., will live and bloom from year to year even when almost neglected.—Bonnie-brae.

War on Pests

Several years ago I discovered to my horror that my room was infested with that bane of all good housewives, the bedbug. Evidently it had come prepared to stay, for all the methods I used to eradicate the pest seemed more likely to finish me, or the family, than the redoubtable bug. However, finally I hit upon a remedy that cleared them right out, and I have never had to repeat the performance.

Our house was old, and finished inside with paper. There were plenty of cracks in walls or ceilings, so that sulphur fumes or gasoline sprays could not begin to reach all the insects. So I bought half a pound of pyrethrum powder and a 10-cent powder gun and went at them with that. I tried to "shoot" into every crack in the room behind window casings and baseboards, into crevices around bed and other furniture, and into folds of mattresses. I did this once every two weeks for three or four times and can truly say I have never seen a bug in the house since. Pyrethrum powder is death to any insect, but is harmless to human beings or animals as long as not taken internally. It is also quite inexpensive, and can be procured at drug stores or mail order houses. February and March are the best months to make war on the bugs, as then they are just rousing from their torpid state of the winter and are easier to reach. However, this method which I have outlined seems effective at any time of the year.—Mrs. M. G. M., Sask.

Paper Patterns Step Out

Since the days when our mothers gave us our first lessons in dressmaking, the paper pattern has developed many new features for helping the home sewer. True there used to be notches and perforations for guidance, but the modern pattern goes much farther.

On opening the pattern one finds cutting instructions, directions for matching notches, suggestions for putting the garment together and several methods of laying the pattern on goods of different widths. Perforations of various sizes indicate where to place tucks, gathers or shirring. In addition each piece of the pattern is stamped in large letters to show what it is, how to lay it on the cloth and where alterations may be made. Some patterns go one step further and give directions for trimmings, stitcheries and finishing seams.

A distinct advancement in pattern-making is the designing of styles suitable for certain types. Not all figures conform to standard measurements so special patterns are made for those large in the hip or big in the bust. Similarly designs are constantly being created for minimizing the disadvantages of the extra tall, stout or the very short figure.

All these added features offered by manufacturers of patterns to the home sewer have undoubtedly had an effect upon the appearance of women in general. "That home-made look," the dread of many a novice, is becoming more rare all the time.



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We had no proper smoke house so we improvised one by taking a wooden barrel and using it. I placed a low wide pan in the bottom of the barrel. I first placed some ashes in the pan to keep the fire from burning the barrel. I then put oak chips in the pan and hung the meat or fish, whichever I happened to be wishing to have smoked, on strings which were tied to three boards placed across the top of the barrel. I have found this a very satisfactory and quick method to smoke fish or meat.—R. H., Man.

My kitchen linoleum became worn and a hole appeared at the join. It was getting larger every day and was becoming really dangerous as one was apt to trip over it. I tacked the edges around the worn spot and poured beeswax, which had been melted, around the worn edges. With a knife I quickly smoothed the wax and scraped off any surplus that overflowed the hole. The patch soon wore smooth and darkened in color. This spot, which is in the centre of the floor, gets hard usage, but it is in as good condition now as when first repaired, two years ago.—Mrs. A. C. M., Sask.

When removing good buttons from an old garment, place all but one of a kind in an envelope. Then fasten that one to the outside of the envelope with thread, and glue or pin the envelope closed. Then when you want to find some good buttons you can readily select a set from your store without having to hunt through the large number you have in the button bag or box. In this manner you can tell at a glance the quantity you have on hand.—Mrs. A. M., Sask.

When you happen to cut the oilcloth covering of the kitchen table try mending it right away in the following manner and you will hardly know that it was ever cut: Take a piece of cloth and dampen it with water glass or some good quality of paste, and paste it on the underside of the cloth. If the hole has become large take a patch of oilcloth and paste under the hole, first taking care to trim any ragged edges.—Mrs. W. F. P., Man.

For straining milk the most satisfactory method I have found, is to place a wire gravy strainer with long handle across the top of the separator tank. A piece of cheesecloth, folded several times is then placed inside this. The milk can be strained quickly with such a strainer.—Mrs. W. M.

Convenient knee pads for use when scrubbing can be easily made by slipping a pad of cotton batting, inside the knees of one's stockings. The pads should fit well over the knee caps and be thick enough to give good protection. I have used them and find them much more convenient than the usual larger mat which must be shifted each time the scrubber changes her position.—I. T., Man.

When we have a birthday cake for some member of the family I place it on a large, round cake board. Then, instead of sticking the candles into the icing of the cake I stick them in a row of hard, decorative icing which I put around the cake, on the board. Placed this way they do not in any way spoil the icing on the cake.—L. M. S., Alta.

Children wear their shoes out quickly. If you have no metal protectors for the toes of their boots a row of brass headed tacks will give good protection to their shoes. As they are rounded they will not damage the floors.—Margaret Lamb, Man.

When the bottom of a skirt becomes ragged and torn, cut it open all around the edge. Then turn in both cut edges and slip stitch them together with silk or cotton thread to match the material. The sewing will not show through to the side of the hem and the skirt will not be much shorter than it was originally.—Marie Walton, Man.

Announcement to RED ROSE TEA Enthusiasts

CENTURIES ago, when tea was first introduced to the English Nobility, the precious leaves—then almost priceless—were packed in sealed lead containers.

For many generations lead continued to be used as a protective package for all fine quality teas. Then the modern metal, Aluminum, was introduced. But during war-time and later, paper bags and paper boxes were largely used and have held sway ever since.

In our 30 years experience putting up Red Rose Tea we have used all these containers and each has some particular merit.

But careful tests over a long period prove that Aluminum is by far the best container that has yet been found, and paper packages of every kind the poorest. When in contact with dampness paper absorbs moisture which soon affects the quality of the tea, and in some instances completely spoils it.

Having found the paper package unreliable and uncertain, we have again adopted the Aluminum package which we used years ago. For we know now that Aluminum can be better depended upon than any other.

Unlike paper, Aluminum does not absorb moisture. It preserves all the original flavor and strength. So now and in the future Red Rose Tea will be packed in the Aluminum package, as it was in years gone by.

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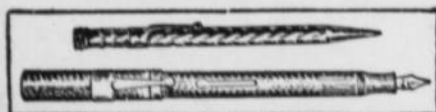
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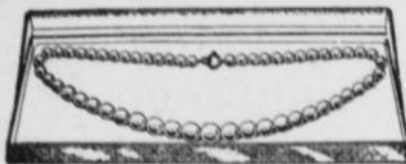
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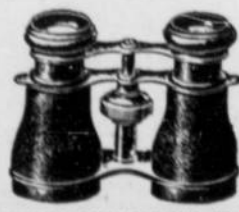
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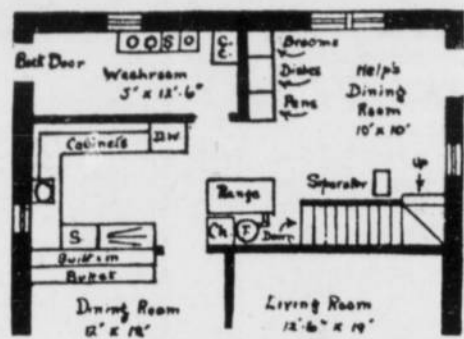
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Speaking of Cupboards

Conveniences that fill the bill—Points about plans and construction

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

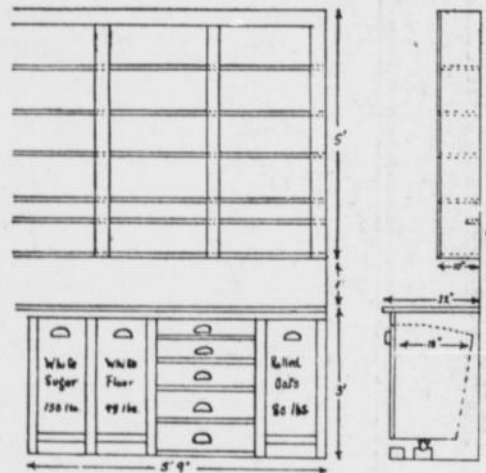
TO anybody interested in home conveniences the planning of cupboards and cabinets is a fascinating job. After all it isn't a bit more costly to have things as you want them, than to leave the details to the man who wields the hammer. In fact it is cheaper in the end and much more satisfactory too. When planning our cupboards I spent many hours making sketches of what I wanted, and then after numerous alterations, I made drawings to scale so there could be no chance of a mistake. While each unit was being built I was on hand to see how things were working out.



Floor plan of kitchen showing location of cupboards and other equipment.

Convenient Kitchen Cabinet

Our cabinet is L-shaped, so in order to save complications I have only drawn the "leg" of the L as the "foot" is very much the same except for a few details easily described. The entire cabinet is built from floor to ceiling to secure additional storage and to avoid collecting dust on top. It contains 68 square feet of shelving, plenty of drawer space and bins for white and brown sugar, flour and rolled oats. You will notice that the cabinet is shallow instead of deep like the old-fashioned types and the shelves are put in at irregular intervals. This was done purposely because deep shelves soon become untidy and if set wide apart means waste of room. The shelves in our cabinet



Front and end view of kitchen cabinet.

are made of boards nine inches wide, which is the narrowest that would hold our biggest containers. There are 8½ inches between the lowest and the one above it and this is just right for a great many cans. The second shelf is only four inches deep (see side view) and holds extracts, spices, seasonings, yeast cakes, gelatin boxes, junket tablets and other small packages that so easily get lost. The shelves above these are all the right size for the containers they hold. If the doors are made of well-seasoned wood there is no reason why they would not extend to the ceiling, but otherwise it pays to have two sets of doors.

Between the top and bottom sections of the cabinet is a 12-inch space. In planning yours be sure to allow at least that amount so the doors can be opened without disturbing your utensils on the cabinet top. Make sure that the working-surface is just the right height so that you will not have to bend. Mine is 36 inches from the floor as I am 5-ft. 6-ins. tall. This surface is covered with zinc.

The lower part of the cabinet consists of bins, drawers and a cupboard for baking tins and large bowls. The rolled oats are kept nearest to the stove so the porridge can be made quickly. The salt is immediately above it on the lowest shelf. This bin holds 80 pounds rolled oats. The flour bin accommodates the contents of a 98-pound sack quite comfortably, while either the white or brown sugar bin holds 150 pounds. The brown sugar bin is situated on the foot of the L but is exactly the same as the others in size and

shape. I do not recommend this type of bin to anyone building a cabinet because of the open space at the bottom which is difficult to dust. In a weak moment I consented to this style, because the carpenter considered it was better than

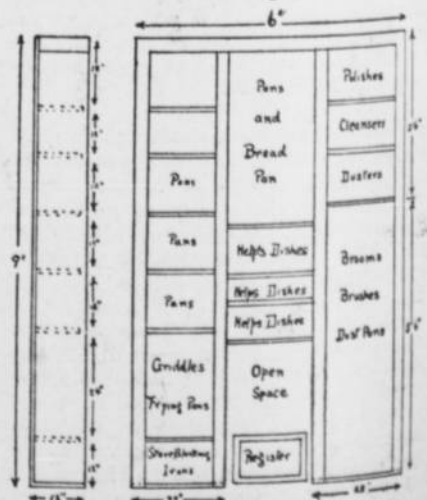
my plan. In actual practice it is not. However, the bins are commodious and can easily be taken out when empty. The cupboard at the angle of the L has two shelves, measuring 38in. x 20in., and is very useful for dripping-pans, roasters, cake coolers, bread tins and large bowls. At one side of the sink there are three shelves for holding the dish pan, rinsing pan and trays. Above the cabinet top, near the sink, in a few inches of waste space, is a cupboard which holds pan-scrappers, steel wool, vegetable brushes, cleansers, scourers, etc. In every way this cabinet is a great comfort. It concentrates nearly all supplies in a small area and saves miles of steps. The dumb waiter is at one end and so the things needed for cooking can be reached with the least expenditure of energy. The top drawer in the cabinet holds cutlery and wooden spoons, and the partitions are movable to make cleaning easy. The rest of the drawers hold tea towels, flour sacking, aprons, waxed paper, etc.

Pans, Brooms and Dishes

Don't imagine for one moment that our pans, brooms and dishes are jumbled together—on the contrary, there's a cupboard for each. Needing room for these things we decided to use a strip of space, one foot by six feet, that was going to waste anyway. The section next the stove we use for pans, lids, teapot, tea, coffee pot, coffee, irons, and other things that should be near a range. The middle part holds the help's dishes and still more pans, while the third division is taken up by cleaning equipment. In each section there are two sets of doors made of V-joint, but these are omitted in order to make the drawings as simple as possible.

When planning this unit I measured the potato pans, steamer and other such utensils to determine what width, depth and height would accommodate them most conveniently. The widest board available was termed 12-inch, but, be it known, it is never quite as much as that. On discovering that this was not going to provide enough room, I had the shelves set an inch from the wall. This not only allowed the pans to fit in nicely, but permitted the lids to slip into the inch space at the back. The gap left on the outside of the cupboard by this arrangement was easily filled in by a strip of picture molding. I had the whole unit built up to the ceiling to secure extra space and to save dusting the top. The shelves for pans and dishes are covered with inlaid linoleum, which is glued on firmly and then waxed to make cleaning easy. Once you have substituted linoleum for papers you'll never go back to them.

Turn to Page 32



Plan of cupboard for pans and brooms.

Dressmaking, Then and Now

Study in contrasts between the old and the new

By MARY H. GRASSICK

IN spring and fall, every woman has a big task to face—that of procuring suitable clothing for the coming season. In the city if you have means it is easy to get sewing done, but in the country town or on the farm this is almost impossible. The woman who objects to "ready made" must do much of her own sewing and dressmaking, and often it is hard to find time to do so.

A young woman was complaining bitterly of her task to a silvery-haired old lady of 82 years, who had been a dressmaker in her younger days, and who showed scant sympathy for the younger woman's problem. "You think you have a lot of sewing ahead of you? You do not know what sewing is, compared to what we had to do 60 years ago," the old lady declared.

"I cannot see that the task was much greater then than now," was the retort. "We still have dresses and underwear to make as you had then."

The old lady laughed. "Dresses to make! When I look at the dresses worn now, they seem a joke to me. There is no shape to them; straight, silly looking things without sleeves and scarcely coming to the knees. When I was a girl we had figures and a waistline. You have neither now. When we made a dress it was made to fit the figure and show it off to the best advantage. There was more sewing on one dress then than there is on a dozen now."

"Dressmaking then was a real art," the old lady went on. "The bodice or waist required the most skill to make as they must be fitted perfectly to the figure and show not a wrinkle. Each seam was then firmly boned with whale bone; and the sleeves were most elaborate. But, although the bodice required the most skill to make, there was more sewing on the skirt. At one time bordered goods were much favored, and the skirts were made of successive flounces of these. They were, I think, the prettiest dresses we ever wore."

"Later the straight skirt came into vogue. They were worn very long and were most graceful. There was a



A glance at these photographs of wearers of old-time dresses helps us to realize the problems of the dressmakers in the "good old days."

great amount of sewing on these. The goods we used then was almost always what we called 'single-width'—that is, about 18 inches wide. I have frequently made skirts with 16 widths of goods in them. These widths had to be sewn together by hand, and as we had no eight-hour days then, much of the sewing was done by candle light. The skirts were long, an inch or two resting on the floor, and the bottom of the skirt was faced and then bound with braid. This meant three rows of sewing around the entire width of the skirt, but when finished they looked like skirts, and were so much more graceful than the dresses of today."

"But were they as sensible?" came the query.

"Perhaps not," she admitted reluctantly, then added with emphasis: "but they were a good deal more modest."

I had been a listener and now started to do a little computing. The skirts were long, resting an inch or two from the floor, so it would be safe to say that the average skirt would be 42 inches long. A skirt with 16 widths of goods in it required 16 seams, 42 inches long. Placed end to end this would mean a seam, 672 inches long; 16 widths of goods 18 inches wide would make a skirt 288 inches wide. To complete the facing and binding of this would necessitate three rows of sewing around the entire skirt, or another 864 inches, making in all 1,536 inches or about 43 yards of straight sewing, and even then the dress proper is scarcely started.

I thought of some of the little dresses I had made in the past year. It is doubtful if there had been five yards of sewing on some of them, and I could not help feeling that our lot today was not so bad after all.

The dear old lady thought the dresses of bygone days graceful and modest. Those of today were admittedly sensible but immodest. I asked myself the question if I were obliged to follow the extremes of either of these—which one would I choose?

Without a blush I admitted I would choose the latter.

Sewing a Fine Seam

The first of a series of short chats on difficult bits in sewing

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

"HOW shall we make the seams?" That is the question. The entire garment may be marred by a badly made seam, so we must consider our style and material and decide which seam is most appropriate.

Woolen materials which do not fray easily, such as broadcloth, charmeen flannel, etc., may have the edges of plain seams finished by overcasting or pinking. This finish will give the smoothest seam of all. Bound seams are advisable for materials that ravel easily. To do this, cut true bias binding three-quarters to one inch wide. Stitch the edge of the binding to the edge of the seam, then turn the bias piece back over the raw edge and stitch through, leaving a raw edge on the under seam turn and a bound edge on the right side. A prepared bias binding or a light weight silk seam binding or ribbon may be used instead of the bias strip. If ribbon or seam binding are used hold it very easy on the seam so that the seam is not tightened in any place while stitching.

In tailored garments of wool, firm cotton, linen or silk, tucked seams are

often used. To make such a seam allow five-eighths inch for seam. Baste on the seam line; then instead of pressing the seam open, press both to one side. Stitch from the right side the desired width for a tuck (usually quarter-inch). If using heavy material the edge of the seam next the skirt may be trimmed narrower than the other to avoid a ridge on the outside of the garment.

Welt seams are used on many types of tailored garments. First stitch as a plain seam, remove bastings, turn seam toward front of garment and baste close to turned edge. Trim the inside edge of the seam narrower than the other and stitch again any desired width.

A slot seam is used for trimming a garment and is made by turning the edges on both sides of the gore or seam on the seam line and baste. A lengthwise or crosswise strip of material is set underneath to hold the edges of the seam together and it is stitched any desired width from each edge like the tucked seam.

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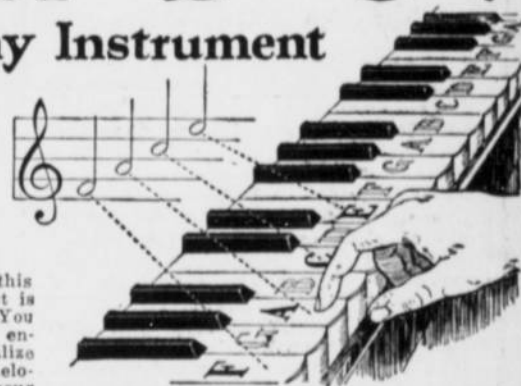
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The Grain Growers' Guide

seams in silk dresses. Any of the following methods may be used:

1. Trim and overcast raw edges, pressing seams open or keeping them together.
2. Edges of silks which do not fray may be pinked.
3. Edges may be turned in toward each other and run.
4. Edges may be bound with seam binding, either singly or together.
5. The seams may be pressed open, the edges turned back on themselves and run.

Sheer fabrics for dresses and underwear, etc., usually require French seams. This seam is stitched first on the right side, about one-quarter inch deep and the raw edge is trimmed off close to the stitching line, then another seam is made on the wrong side to cover the first seam.

A stitched fell or flat fell seam is often used on underwear or garments where durability is desired. The seam is stitched on the right side, the surplus of one seam is trimmed off, then the wide edge is turned under carefully and evenly, basted and stitched down close to the edge.

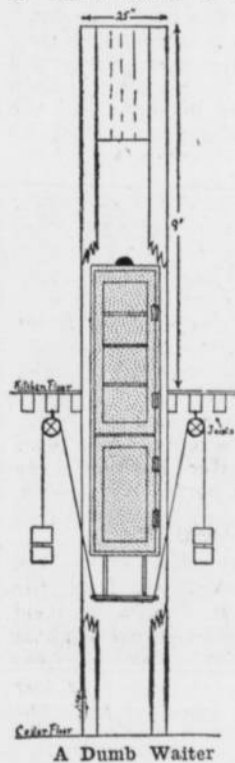
Speaking of Cupboards

Continued from Page 30

In planning the shelves for dishes we measured piles of plates, etc., to secure the right depth. Over the register an open space was left to allow air to rise.

Of all kitchen servants I believe my patent dumb-waiter takes the prize for usefulness. Stair-climbing, especially between cellar and kitchen, can be classed as hard labor as every farm woman

knows full well, but much of it can be eliminated by installing a dumb-waiter. Ours is situated at one end of the kitchen cabinet so that supplies for cooking can be reached with ease. All that is necessary is to open the door of the shaft and to pull up the waiter by the drawer-pull on the top. The weights soon send it up when once it starts on the way. In the top section I keep butter, eggs, milk, cheese, salad dressing, meat, left-overs and other things usually found in a pantry or storage space in a cellar. In the lower part stands the bread box. The combined shelf space amounts to about 14 square ft.



A Dumb Waiter

The construction is so simple that any handy man can make a dumb-waiter. In the kitchen there is a closed shaft in which the waiter moves, made of 3 1/2-inch shiplap with two 2x4s at right angles to form supports at each of the four corners. Below in the cellar is an open shaft consisting of four supports, each made of two 2x4s nailed at right angles to each other and firmly secured to the joists in the cellar ceiling. Having an open shaft instead of a closed one allows plenty of ventilation in the dumb-waiter when it is down in the cool cellar. All four sides of the waiter are screened. The shelves in the waiter are movable to make cleaning easy and are covered with inlaid linoleum of light weight.

The shelves measure 18 inches by 21 inches and are made of inch lumber. The top section of the waiter is four feet in height and the lower part is almost three feet, but the size can be varied to suit your needs. The outside width of the movable waiter is 20 inches and the depth from front to back is 24 inches. Attached to the bottom are two vertical pieces connected by a horizontal strip that simplify the operation of the ropes which is threaded through a hole at either end of the crosspiece. Without this extension the lowest shelf of the waiter would not reach the level of the kitchen floor. The size of the weights depends entirely on the size of the waiter and load it carries. They can be made of heavy pieces of iron, cement, or nail kegs filled with stones, but bulkiness should be avoided.

A Woman from County Down

How she is successfully adjusting herself to new and strange conditions

By KATHRYN POCKLINGTON

OUR foremothers reached the shores of Canada on slow, miserably equipped sailing ships; Mrs. County Down came over the sea on a swift, comfortable liner. They carried their own provisions, and cooked simple meals for their children on the galley stove, when the weather permitted fires to be made; she and her family were served three times a day with generous quantities varied foods. They had to dread epidemics, caused by foul air, bad water, overcrowding; she was protected by modern measures of sanitation, and rigid laws of inspection. They, setting sea-weary feet in the new world, could find no rest until homes had been built and their wilderness farms partly cleared of heavy timber; she was conducted to a farmstead already improved.

Who can doubt that, even though all folk expected less of life in the olden days, our migrating forbears suffered more than the present day immigrant? Yet their sufferings were so long ago that we cannot reach them with our sympathy, while we can bestow a little on Mrs. County Down and her compeers. For after all they too have serious trials and problems.

We went to see her in the spring soon after she had come to the prairie. We liked her then. She has nice manners. Would that all the people we meet had her courtesy and restraint. She is good-looking too. Short dark hair, blue eyes, and a pretty color. Her speech is as pleasant as any we have heard.

But we felt she was none too happy. So hard is the breaking away from all one has known since childhood. And thus far she was not at all sure what she would get to replace the old associations. Whatever ideas she had had about this new world before coming to it would be wide of the mark, and the process of change is generally an uneasy one. So she was restless and unsettled—though she did not say so.

We asked her if she liked the country. She made polite reply. But there was no warmth. Her husband, she hastened to say, was perfectly satisfied.

Breaking Family Ties

It is like that with our settlers. Men are almost always satisfied from the first. It would seem that with them ties of kin and environment are slighter than with women. Then they are constantly out and about in more or less interesting surroundings, while the women are chained to the strange, and often unattractive homes by the care of the family. And most of those who are coming have children. Mrs. County Down has four. The youngest was on her knee; the others in a group by the table were shyly appraising us.

She was of a large family, she told us. There were 11 girls and four boys. Her parents were both alive. They lived on a small farm. She and her husband too had farmed before coming to Alberta. One unmarried sister had accompanied them. And she was now employed in the little town a few miles away. It had been the first real break in the family. The others were still at home, or living close by.

We pointed out to our newcomer that she had a wide and beautiful view from her door. She assented, but without enthusiasm. And we knew she had in mind the rich green meadows and quaint clustering cottages of her native land.

She brought out snapshots. There was the rectangular stone house of her parents, snug within the sort of hedge from which one expects gay song. There were groups of young men and women, her brothers and sisters. There was a child with a pet goat.

And did her sister like Canada, we asked. Well—her sister thought she would rather be in Ireland. It was very lonely for her, of course. She was quite among strangers. So there it was!

The other day we called on her again. There was something of confusion at first. For when Mignon, our fox-terrier, walked in before us a snapping, snarl-

ing collie pup flung itself upon him. The pup was misled, we suppose, by Mignon's appearance of meekness. For Mignon believes that on a visit one must be meek, even conciliatory in demeanor. One must even ignore cats, if present. But this was too much. We watched our chance and plucked our own from the melee. The eldest of the children was directed to take the quivering pup to the stable and shut him in.

"Now if he was an Irish pup, one wouldn't be so much surprised," said Mrs. County Down, smiling, and incidentally showing even white teeth. We had seen from the moment she opened the door that she looked brighter and more contented, and we could not help remarking upon it.

Indeed we were quite right, she said. She confessed that during the first few weeks she would have started home at any moment if it had been made possible. Now, she liked Canada. She hoped to see Ireland some time again, but she did not want to go back there to live.

This is what a little knowledge of us and our ways, and the elixir of our clear air and sunshine have done for her. She was dubious in the beginning, but now she is facing the future with confidence. Her house is little better furnished than at her coming. There are no sudden riches in sight. She knows she has a long way to go before she is out of the wood, yet she is content to stay. And it was the same with her sister, she said.

"The prairie appears greener than it did?" we enquired.

"O, much greener. The day we came it looked so gray as we drove from the station. But now, going over the same road, it seems beautiful. The lake, the broad stretch of country, the little clumps of trees, the great sky."

Like others who have come to the prairie from closed-in vistas and settled ways, she is impressed with its freedom, and its bigness—bigness without boast. She feels its reticences and their allure. All things seem possible to one who waits.

A Land of Opportunity

She talked freely, and with quick intelligence. Her husband had wanted to come to Canada for years. He believed there were better opportunities here to become independent. In Ireland where farms were small and high-priced, it had seemed wonderful to aspire to the ownership of a hundred and sixty acres of land. They could never have owned so much there. Here they would have to work hard and long, no doubt, but they could do it. And they could give the children a better start in this country, they thought.

Here she seized James, the two-year-old, who was openly making arrangements to hit Mignon over the head with a wooden hammer.

"The authorities were fair with us," she continued, the thwarted James now in her lap. "They told us over and over that we would encounter hardships. But it did not frighten us. Not enough to keep us at home. We came anyway. It is a little hard at first, a little bare. Until we get some payments made on our farm. But we hope to get gradually on our feet."

She had been rather afraid of the winter, she said. There were such tales of the severity of the Canadian climate. She had expected they would find the first winter very cold. But people who had been here a long time told her that even if it turned out to be a hard one, she and hers would not feel the cold as they did. And sometimes the winters were mild.

The summer had passed quickly. It was like that when one was kept busy. Her husband was away all day working with an established farmer to keep the home going, and gain experience. He found farming methods here quite different. So the care of the stock, and the milking had fallen mostly to her. And the garden too. She had taken the

Turn to Page 41



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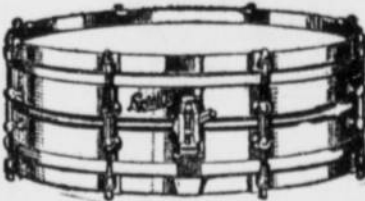
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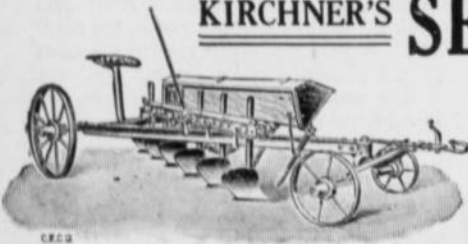
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Raspberries in Manitoba

Notes from A. R. MUNDAY'S garden at Oakville

RASPBERRIES, perhaps of all fruits, should do well under cultivation on our prairies, since wild ones are very widely distributed in a greatly differing variety of soils and even of climatic conditions. Some of these wild ones are of very fair quality, bear well, and are of good size; but even the best of them do not compare with the cultivated kinds which are much meatier, usually more vigorous in growth and excel in size and flavor.

A great many varieties of raspberries are being sold to prairie buyers, not all of which are even approximately satisfactory for the home garden. We are all eager, and rightly so, to take advantage of the latest results of the fruit-breeder's art, but in most cases it would be wise to wait until our agricultural colleges and experimental stations have reported on new varieties before we purchase them. One need not seek far for illustrations of the wisdom of waiting for the judgment of trained horticulturists. I have in mind two varieties of raspberries which have been highly praised and quite widely distributed over the prairies in late years, but are now being adversely reported on by horticulturists; one because of its susceptibility to disease and the other because of inferior quality.

Requirements Simple

The first essentials of raspberry growing, as of all prairie fruit growing, are windbreaks and thorough preparation of the land a year before planting. A south windbreak in addition to those on the north and west is certainly necessary; and there are advantages in having one on the east also.

Preparation of the land should include careful summerfallowing, preceded by an application of manure as heavy as can be plowed under. I have found it profitable also to mulch the plants with rotted manure either in late fall or early spring. There can be no doubt of the value to raspberries of a generous use of manure. One of its greatest uses seems to be in increasing the soil's ability to absorb and retain moisture—an important consideration, since the supply of moisture in the land plays a great part in determining the supply of berries on the plants.

For this reason the bearing plants should be cultivated at least once a week, deep enough to stir thoroughly the surface of the soil, but not deep enough to tear the roots, which besides doing some injury to the plant causes it to send up an excessive number of suckers between the rows.

After planting until about the middle of August the rule for cultivation is "the more the merrier," but it is not well to promote growth too late in the season since the plants should be well ripened before freeze-up. Even the hardiest varieties will be likely to suffer freezing back in the winter if they have been kept growing too late in the fall.

From an Experienced Planter

It pays to handle plants carefully before planting. Raspberry plants will stand a wonderful amount of neglect, and may still grow even though dried up pretty well; but a better stand and more vigorous growth will result if the roots are kept moist until they are planted, and if proper care is taken in planting. Plants should be set in holes large enough to allow the roots to spread naturally, and should be set a little deeper than they had been in the nursery. If the young shoots have started growth from the crown of the plant care should be taken not to break these off, as they are the canes which will bear next year's berries. The soil should be well packed around the roots so the plant is firmly set in the ground, the upper two or three inches being left loose as a mulch. Plants should be set about two feet apart in the rows and the rows six or seven feet apart for horse cultivation.

Various recommendations are made in regard to removing the old canes. I would prefer leaving them standing through the winter as an added protection for the living canes, but as spring

is an even busier time than fall it seems more convenient to remove them in the fall. They should be taken out yearly and burned, as they foster disease if left standing, besides interfering with berry picking.

I have had best results in planting by fall digging my plants, heeling them in over winter, and planting as early as possible in the spring. If digging must be done in the spring it is very difficult to get dormant plants, as growth from the root begins very early, the new shoots often breaking through the ground before growth can be observed on the canes. Plants heeled in over winter can be kept dormant almost as long as one wishes by leaving them covered heavily with straw until shortly before they are needed for planting. Early planting seems much the best. With early set plants I have had twice as good a stand as from late planted ones and the early plants made easily twice the growth of the others.

Of the new varieties which are being tested out and which are still too new to be safely recommended, however promising they may appear, the best seems to be Newman 23, originated in the province of Quebec. It is very promising so far, is very prolific, of largest size, of good quality, fairly hardy, but its ability to withstand mosaic is largely an unknown quantity, though it promises to be quite resistant. Resistance to this disease should rank with hardiness as an essential requirement in deciding what varieties are suitable for planting on our farms.

Grew Five-Pound Celery

In your farm garden page of February 1 issue I read an article on celery growing in Manitoba. Now I would like to say a little on celery growing in Alberta from my own experience.

First I got a flat box about four inches deep and filled it within one-half inch of the top with a rich black loam, sprinkled it with seed and then merely covered the seed and lightly pressing it into the soil, covering the box with some light material to save it from drying out quickly. Water it sufficiently to keep it moist and set in a warm place. I generally set mine on the shelf behind the stove and in about two weeks the seed will germinate and then immediately set the box in the south window for light and sunshine.

I always plant the seed the first week in March, as soon as possible. Thin out plants to give each room to develop three or four good strong leaves and then put them into a cold frame about the middle of April, pricking the young plants out to about three or four inches apart. By a cold frame I don't mean to plant the young plants out right on the cold ground, as in April there is too much frost in the ground underneath. It keeps the ground too cold to allow for anything to grow, so I put eight or nine inches of manure on the ground to keep the cold ground from checking the young plants and then six inches of soil and then the frame in a very sheltered location from the north and west. Don't put much manure underneath as celery won't stand hot feet.

At about the beginning of June you will have good strong plants with a large fibrous root ready for setting in the trenches. Now I don't believe in planting anything continually on the same soil. I always plant my celery in a different part of the garden every year, digging trenches about one foot deep and putting four inches of well rotted stable manure in the bottom and about five inches of good soil on top, having the trench three or four inches below the level for planting, putting the plants nine inches apart in a double row or seven inches in a single row. My garden is in good black loam just right for celery.

As soon as the plants are about large enough to make a nice handful, start to hill up by holding the plant together in one hand and drawing the soil around with the other lightly. Do not press it tightly around the plant or you will cripple them and have knotty,

ugly hearts. As soon as you commence hilling up, the plants will grow twice as fast and it will be necessary to add soil to them about every ten days until they have reached maturity. We always have good celery for the table early in August and continually as required, storing it in the cellar in sand for the winter months and we always have celery for Christmas of our own growing.

Clayworth's Pink is my favorite celery which I obtain from Rowntrees Bros., St. Albans, England. I grew celery in 1925 which weighed five and a half pounds to the single plant and then with some of the outer leaves taken off. Last year my celery averaged around four pounds to the single plant. I don't think you can grow celery from Early White Plume to anything like that size. With me it always went to seed stalks so I discarded it. I hope my experience with celery will be interesting to your readers and be a help to some to grow good celery on the farm for home use. I wouldn't like to be without.—Roger R. Pierce, Pine Lake, Alta.

Axle Grease to Fight Rabbits

Quite a little correspondence has come to The Guide as a result of an experience article in which a Guide reader told of the method by which he had smeared grease lightly over the trunks of his trees to save them from being barked by rabbits. All the letters do not favor the practice. One of them records a disastrous loss from the use of grease. To quote from the letter:

"As I had been troubled with rabbits eating down my fruit trees, evergreens, ash, etc., I got a pail of axle grease in the fall of 1925, as a result of reading an article which recommended it for this purpose, and smeared my trees, applying the grease with a paint brush. I don't think the rabbits bothered the trees, but I am very sorry to say that every tree which was treated was killed right to the roots, trees that had been established four years. Fortunately, I only experimented on 50 trees out of two or three thousand."—James Allan, Hughenden, Alta.

Another Guide subscriber writes: "Concerning wagon grease applied on trees to protect them against rabbits. I would advise people to be careful not to apply too much grease around the trunks as it will clog the air holes in the bark, which will cause the trees to dry up. We had a lot of experience through the caterpillar infestation of some years ago. If grease is to be used put it in streaks up and down the stems of the trees so as to leave open spaces so the wood can get plenty of air."—T. S. Grue, Dinant, Alta.

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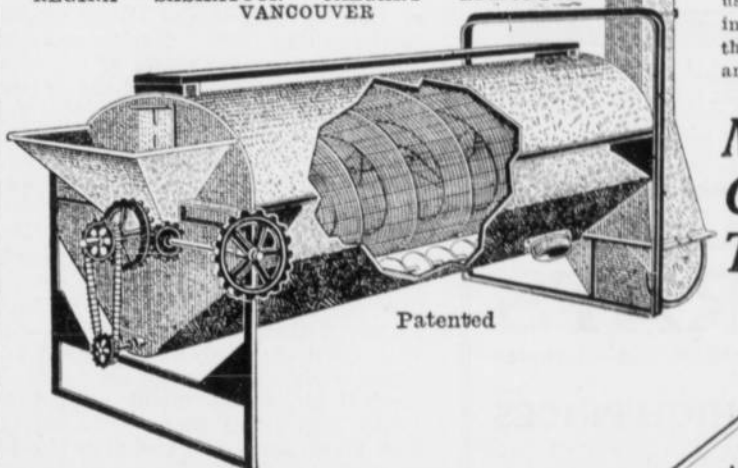
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Type of bagger (high or low) also send me full description and illustrations and recommendations from farmers who have used the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner.

Name

Address

Mail This Coupon Today

Don't Forget

Better Farm Equipment Week
March 21-26, 1927

Saskatchewan Livestock Associations' Sales

PURE-BRED AND GRADE SOW SALE, MARCH 23

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275 Head of Pure-Bred Males and Females.

Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Holsteins and Ayrshires.

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Pure-Bred and Grade Heavy Draft Horses.

ENTRIES FOR HORSE SALE CLOSES MARCH 5

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Regina, Saskatchewan



A good combination—bees and a few fruit trees.
In this case the bees serve the same purpose as a bull dog.

Bruises

Use Minard's—the ever-reliable remedy. It draws out the inflammation, eases pain, brings speedy recovery.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Read the Classified Section, pages 53-58, for bargains

-- R-a-d-i-o --

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



Canada's Finest Band

This is the famous "Princess Pats" band which represented Canada at the great Wembley Exhibition two years ago. Some months back, they made a successful tour in the United States and won the praise of some of the leading American musical critics. Capt. T. W. James, the capable director, is seated immediately behind the bass drum. Radio listeners within range of CKY hear the "Pats" broadcasting every Thursday evening under the auspices of the Robert Simpson Western Limited.

First Aid Advice by Radio

THE recent case of a seaman whose eye was saved as the result of medical advice radioed by a distant ship, reminds me of an event which happened about 13 years ago, and which I think should be recorded in the history of Canadian radio.

I was wireless operator on the Morwenna at the time, and we were bound for Sydney, Cape Breton, from Charlottetown, P.E.I. During the forenoon watch, I heard the Marconi station at Heath Point, on the Island of Anticosti calling me. Excitement was evident in the very rattle of the operator's key, as it spelled out the question "Have you a doctor on board?" I replied that there was no regular ship's doctor carried on our vessel but that I would enquire among our passengers. Returning in a few minutes, I reported no luck and asked the man at Heath Point what was the trouble. Then, with an agitated fist, he informed me that one of the three wireless operators stationed there had gone out shooting with the other of the trio, and had been accidentally shot through the head. No medical aid was available, and young Peake was lying there with half his face blown away and probably bleeding to death. "For God's sake," flashed the message, "get us a doctor quick, or Peake will die."

There were no other ships in radio communication with me at the time. There were government steamers at Charlottetown, but they had no steam up and it would take hours to get them out. We might easily call in at Heath Point, but what would be the use, with no doctor aboard? So it went on during the morning—messages flying between ourselves and Cape Bear, on Prince Edward Island, and between Anticosti and other stations in the gulf. Then came signals from the Allan liner "Victorian," outward bound for Liverpool and coming down the St. Lawrence. She would divert her course and call in at Heath Point. Her regular route was south of Anticosti, but she would go round to the north. She had a doctor on board who wanted full particulars. The Victorian would be off Heath Point at about nine o'clock that night.

Well, the sparks flew freely all day. I listened to them as we plugged our way towards Sydney. First-aid instructions were transmitted and all was made ready for the arrival of the ship. Shortly after nine o'clock, I heard the Victorian report herself as being now off Heath Point and lowering a boat with blankets and the doctor. Peake was taken aboard the Allan liner and underwent an operation as she continued her voyage to England. In a

Liverpool hospital, they patched him up, took good care of him and eventually sent him back to Canada. I met him a year or two later in St. John, New Brunswick. He was still a good looking boy, though a shade covered the gap where one eye had been. On another occasion I met the man who accidentally shot him. It would be difficult to say which of them suffered most on that eventful day in the Gulf—Peake with his face a bleeding featureless mass, or K—who had to take turns with his other companion in imploring help by wireless.

Drastic Punishment

The American magazine, Radio Broadcast, from which I recently quoted some remarks in condemnation of United States broadcasters who have stolen Canadian wavelengths now comes forward, in its April issue, with the suggestion that when the radio commissioners appointed to administer the new radio act get to work, they should refuse ever to grant licenses to stations which so far have operated on Canadian wavelengths.

So far as Canadian listeners and broadcasters are concerned, our feelings towards our neighbor are probably too friendly to approve of such drastic punishment, even though we have suffered considerably as the result of interference from these pirates of the ether. Canada will be satisfied with the return of normal conditions and the assignment of wavelengths which will not be annexed in future. Nevertheless, Radio Broadcast deserves to be congratulated on the stand it has taken for upholding Canadian rights.

It is vital to all countries and particularly to the United States and Canada that there should be a definite understanding that wavelengths assigned to each other, whether by gentleman's agreement or by international treaty, should be respected. Radio can be made such a wonderful power for peace and has already done so much to bind our two countries in friendship that it would be a calamity if either of our governments permitted individual radio stations to cause friction.

Westward Ho!

After four interesting years at CKY, I am moving my camp to CJRM, Moose Jaw. While sorry to leave those of the radio audience who hear only CKY, I shall be in touch with more CKY Guide readers at the new station. CJRM should cover the prairies from the Rockies to Winnipeg, and well to the north and south, when the latest equipment is installed.



Put This Mechanical Helper to Work

Let the Westinghouse Lighting Plant furnish power to light your barns and to milk your cows. Then watch your operating costs drop, your "lack-of-help" worries cease, and your profits jump.

Your home will benefit as well. Electric light and power will make your whole life more livable, healthful and happier.

Westinghouse Farm LIGHT & POWER Plant

May we tell you more about this marvelous helper?



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We are exclusive distributors for Westinghouse Farm Lighting and Power Plants for the south half of Saskatchewan. Write us for particulars and prices.

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1235 BROAD ST., REGINA, SASK.

HIGHER PRICES FOR MUSKRATS

The demand is very strong. We require large quantities and guarantee satisfactory returns.

SHIP WITHOUT DELAY--PRESENT HIGH PRICES

will decline if catch is very heavy.

We pay express or postage charges on fur shipments.

Carruthers Hide & Fur Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG MAN.

MOOSE JAW - SASKATOON - EDMONTON

SHIP ALSO—HIDES, PELTS, HORSE HAIR, TALLOW

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Maybe a Loose Connection

A lecturer at one of our prominent western stations spoke the other day of the value of radio for "decimating" information. His slip of the tongue was nearer the truth than he knew, for most of his lecture was punctuated with rasps of interference.

500 Watts for CJRM

Mr. Conroy, Marconi engineer, was in Moose Jaw recently, installing the new 500-watt broadcaster at CJRM. The apparatus will be operated by Dr. S. Merkley. Billy Ward will be assistant announcer. An entirely new program will commence after Easter, and a number of new and original features will be introduced from time to time. The tendency will be to broadcast short good programs rather than lengthy ones of inferior quality. It is doubtful if any broadcasting station in Canada has opened with more enthusiastic promises of public support than those which have encouraged me to accept the management of CJRM. Five hundred members of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, heads of prominent business institutions, the executive of the Moose Jaw Radio Association which operates amateur station 10AB—all have pledged themselves to help make CJRM one of Canada's leading stations. If we do not succeed in our object, it will not be for want of trying. CJRM will not father propaganda of any kind but will stick to the main purposes for which we think radio should be used—the broadcasting of music, religious services, useful knowledge and clean entertainment.

Correspondence

F. P., Regina.—Radio studios are draped so that echoes from the walls of the room may be suppressed. Sound travels through the air from a singer's lips to the microphone at a speed of about 1,100 feet per second. From the microphone to a radio listener, a hundred or more miles away, the electrical impulses produced by the sound are carried over conducting wires and through the ether at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. Thus, you will see, it takes sound longer to travel six feet or so in the studio than it takes the radio waves to reach a distant city. Quickly as it crosses the studio, the time taken is appreciable as compared with the almost instantaneous transmission through the ether.

Now, if the notes of a vocalist were permitted to strike bare walls and be reflected back, the notes would each be broadcast twice or more in succession. This produces the unpleasant "hollow" sound heard by listeners when broadcasting is performed in a room which is not properly draped. Draping provides a soft absorbent non-reflecting surface for the studio sounds to strike.

Excessive draping results in deadening the echoes to such an extent that the artist cannot hear her own voice as she is accustomed to do when singing in ordinary rooms. In heavily draped studios, the artists frequently complain that their voices seem "dead," and it is difficult to convince them that the radio reproduction is improved by suppressing studio echoes. A happy medium is achieved by draping the walls with light rather than heavy material. Casement cloth is my personal choice in preference to the more expensive velour frequently used.

Regular Fan, Portage.—Yes, accidents happen sometimes with amusing results. For instance, I once broadcast the first 20 minutes of a church service from the wrong church. Discovering my mistake—due to a mix-up with the plugs and jacks—I switched over at the close of a hymn just as the preacher in the right church was commencing a prayer.

The listeners were none the wiser and the church authorities did not hear of it until I told them of it some months later! The churches concerned were First Baptist and Fort Rouge Methodist, both in Winnipeg. I knew the voice of the pastor at Fort Rouge very well (Rev. E. F. Church, now at Moose Jaw), but I also knew he had a visiting minister that morning so did not suspect an error until the service was well advanced.

Herman Trelle — WORLD'S CHAMPION GRAIN GROWER

Always
uses—



100 per cent Effective

Mr. Trelle says:—

The efficiency of Formaldehyde is paramount for the prevention and control of various plant diseases that attack the seed.

I never fail to carefully treat all my seed grain with Formaldehyde every spring. Smut is therefore unknown on our farm.

The seed which produced my prize-winning samples of wheat and oats at Chicago was treated with Formaldehyde. For the treatment of scab on potatoes Formaldehyde is effective and certainly the safest.

(Signed) HERMAN TRELLE

**KILLS
SMUT**

Mr. Trelle is the foremost grower of prize grain in the Peace River District. His opinion indicates to every grain grower the safest way to kill smut — "use Formaldehyde."

Sold in 1-lb. and
5-lb. tins
Also in Bulk

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STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

Montreal — WINNIPEG — Toronto

40

NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES

The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., U.S.A., are putting out a new 600-mile radio requiring no tubes or batteries and sells for only \$2.95. 250,000 satisfied homes already have them. They will send descriptive folder and picture of this wonderful set free. Write them.

Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain
How to Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

TO the practical farmer the use of paint and varnish is first for protection and preservation, second for beauty. If neglecting to paint did not mean costly repairs, constant replacements in farm machinery, risk to housed crops, danger to health of livestock—then such neglect would not be a serious affair. As, however, painting is a saving necessity, the added beauty that comes with every protective stroke of the brush gives a distinct thrill of pleasure to the successful farmer.

If you have not painted for some years an estimate on the entire cost will quickly dispel that "expense" bugbear.

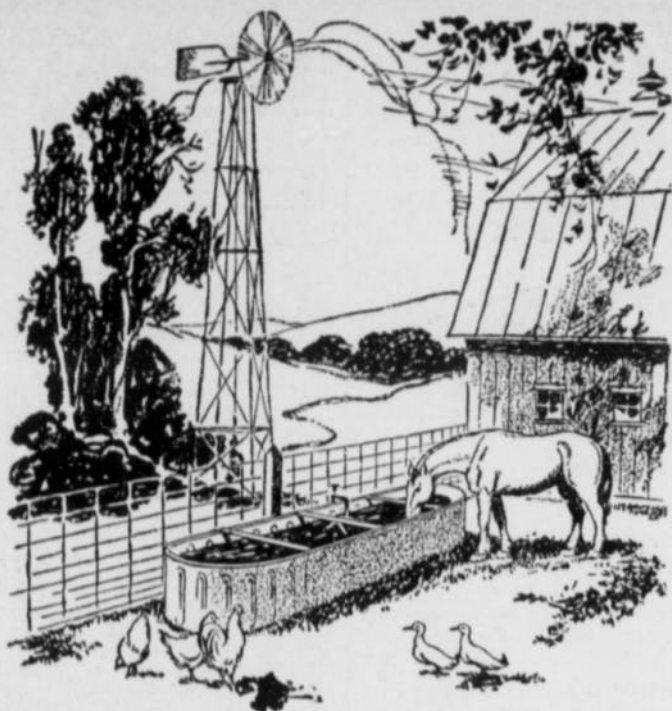
Here is the land he cleared,
Here is the soil he broke;
His heart is rooted deeply here,
Deep as his sturdiest oak.

"Save the surface and
you save all"—Paint & Varnish

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keefer Building - Montreal

A co-operative movement by Paint,
Varnish and Allied Interests.





For long-lasting tanks and farm equipment

Look for the Armco Triangle on all sheet metal. It will save you money

YOUR stock tanks are constantly exposed to rust-hastening water and weather. Make sure of longer service by using tanks made of Armco ingot iron. Feeders, bins, cribs, silos and chemical toilets will also last longer and hence cost you less if they are made of Armco ingot iron.

For this purest iron made is practically free from the qualities that hasten rust in steel and other irons. And when galvanized, Armco ingot iron takes and holds a protective coat of

zinc much purer than that on steel... thus giving double protection against the elements.

You will also get more service from your threshing machines and combines if you insist on Armco ingot iron for all sheet metal parts. And in your farm buildings, roofing, siding, flashings, eaves and downspouts made of

Armco ingot iron will save you the cost and trouble of repairs.

Look for the sheet metal shop in your town that displays the Armco ingot iron sign!

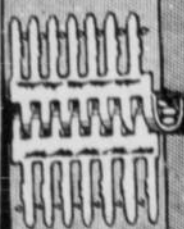


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Alligator Steel Belt Lacing gives extremely long service. The tight Alligator grip of steel protects the belt ends where trouble usually starts. Quick and easy to put on, too. Use the two sections of hinge pin. Follow directions. Recommended by agricultural schools, manufacturers of farm machinery and belting and by millions of farmers.

Your regular dealer has the size you need in stock.

News from the Organizations

Interim Payment 15 Cents

An interim payment of 15 cents per bushel on all grades of wheat except durum has been announced by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. Twenty cents a bushel on durum wheat and durum mixtures is being distributed. On coarse grains the interim payments are also announced and are as follows: Oats and barley, eight cents; rye 12 cents and flax 20 cents per bushel.

The payments by the three provincial pools will total over \$26,000,000, apportioned approximately as follows: Alberta, \$6,000,000; Saskatchewan, \$17,000,000 and Manitoba \$3,500,000. This includes coarse grains. This payment brings the total amount paid out to their members by the pools since the Alberta pool first began operations in the fall of 1923 up to \$580,000,000.

The amount of clerical work involved in sending out the interim payment is indicated by figures published by the Saskatchewan pool, which show that that pool alone is sending out 125,000 checks. These are payable at par, the pool paying the exchange which amounts to between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The Dominion will get between \$7,000 and \$8,000 revenue from the stamps of the Saskatchewan pool checks.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be held at Winnipeg, commencing on Monday, April 4, and will probably occupy three days. The annual meeting of the council is usually held about a month earlier than the date fixed this year but in view of the fact that the new farmers' organization in Saskatchewan, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, has been invited to affiliate with the council, the meeting has been postponed until after the first convention of the new organization which will open at Moose Jaw on March 22. The new organization in Saskatchewan has been formed by the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers Union of Canada, and as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was a member of the council from its organization in 1909 the other bodies affiliated are anxious that Saskatchewan should continue its participation in the national organization by the affiliation of the new body.

The invitation of the council was placed before the Board of Trustees of the new organization by a special committee which visited Saskatoon for the purpose in December last, when it was arranged that the matter should be brought before the first convention of the new organization.

The forthcoming meeting of the council will have a lengthy agenda before it, as in addition to the election of officers and the consideration of the reports upon the activities of the past year the business will include discussion of over 30 resolutions adopted by the annual conventions of the united farmers' organizations in Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta, held during the winter months.

A. E. Darby, director of the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is at present in Ottawa, representing the council at the hearings of the Tariff Advisory Board. On February 22 and 23, Mr. Darby appeared before the board in opposition to the application of the horticultural council for increased duties on fruit, vegetables and nursery stock, and in support of an application for lower duties on small electric light and power plants. On March 8 and 9, Mr. Darby will appear in opposition to the application of the woolen manufacturers who are asking for an increase in duties and the raising of the British Preferential Tariff to the level of the general tariff.

United Farmers of Canada

As we announced last month, the first annual convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, will assemble in St. Andrew's

Church, Moose Jaw, on Tuesday morning, March 22, and will continue for the next three days.

During the month the two offices, for the Northern and Southern Divisions of the province, respectively, have been scenes of the most feverish activity, receiving and recording additions to the membership by districts and municipalities, arranging meetings for the organization of local lodges, preparing and sending out literature, receiving and tabulating reports of the formation of local lodges, and the hundred and one other things incidental to the rapid formation of an entirely new provincial organization of farmers.

At the time of writing there have been organized around 900 local lodges, while the membership has reached a total of around 23,500. As there is no sign yet of any falling off in the matter of applications, it is likely that by the time the convention meets the membership will be at least around the 26,000 mark, which means that the sign up will have averaged well over 5,000 per month ever since the campaign was opened in October last, and this in face of tremendous difficulties and discouragements owing to the great severity of the weather during the winter.

In the morning of the first day the Trading Convention will be held, in which only debenture holders' representatives will take part. At this gathering a full discussion of future policy with respect to co-operative trading will take place, including the question as to whether the organization is to act as the wholesale buying agency for the co-operative associations of the province.

During this time the women members of the United Farmers of Canada will meet as a separate body to decide their future status with reference to the new association, and in the evening they will hold a social gathering to which all delegates and visitors to the convention will be welcomed.

It should be stated here that under the constitution, only members of the organization who are in actual residence on a farm will be accepted as delegates, and that the sessions of the convention, unless otherwise decided by the delegates, will be held behind closed doors. Among the speakers who will be present at the convention will be President Murray, of Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon.

The discussions that will take place on this occasion will be of far-reaching importance, as the whole future policy of the association will have to be determined. It will also be necessary on this occasion for the delegates from each separate district to meet in separate session to elect their district directors. Owing to the unusual conditions which prevail this has not been possible in advance of the convention, and the district representatives of the board must be appointed before the election of the chief officers of the association takes place.

U.F.M. and U.F.W.M.

Better production and more efficient marketing are the two subjects featured prominently in the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. programs for the months of February and March. The Better Seed campaign launched at the annual convention is in full swing. Locals are giving splendid support to the agricultural cars now travelling throughout the province, where good seed and the cleaning of seed grain is demonstrated. Locals have been advised to reserve their best oats for seed. Many have had addresses from seed experts on securing registered seed for their localities.

The U.F.W.M. are interesting themselves in better grades for cream and eggs, and in co-operation with the egg pool and Manitoba co-operative dairies are doing educational work along these lines. The establishment of standard federal grades for poultry was discussed in conference with the produce dealers in January and again at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Association in March, where U.F.W.M.

representatives were present. It is hoped that the influence of the organized men and women of the West will be instrumental in securing definitions for each grade that will be an incentive to poultry raisers in Manitoba to produce their best products. March is the month for the study of better chicks, better eggs and better cream.

Livestock marketing on a contract basis will be further discussed by the livestock marketing committee, consisting of Messrs. A. J. M. Poole, R. Blaine, L. Thomson and G. Breckon, in conjunction with the joint executives of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. on March 15. The question of placing partitions in livestock cars is being considered by all locals and will be taken up with the railways at a later date.

P.A.T.A. Hearings

In the interests of consumers' co-operation the U.F.M. organized a representative gathering to meet the commission investigating the rights of the P.A.T.A. to operate. The P.A.T.A. is a combine of the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of drugs, and its operations are believed by the U.F.M. to be in opposition to the interests of the consuming public. This commission, headed by Andrew McMaster, K.C., of Brome, met in Winnipeg last week.

The association has devoted considerable attention to organization and educational work during the past month. Series of meetings have been carried out in the Souris, Lisgar, Marquette, Dauphin, Portage, Macdonald and Selkirk districts, the speakers being Mrs. F. Howell, Miss M. Johnson, Miss M. E. Finch, Messrs. A. J. M. Poole, R. C. Brown, Thos. Wood and C. Barclay, M.L.A. At practically all meetings attendance has been good and prospects of increased membership indicated.

The Portage U.F.M. District has drafted an excellent plan for efficiency tests for the locals within their area. Three shields are being awarded, by Messrs. Harry Leader, D. L. Campbell, M. L. A., and M. G. Tidsbury, to the locals measuring up highest during the year. Points that will be taken into consideration by the U.F.M. Board in judging their efficiency will be: Number of meetings held during the year, average percentage attendance at meetings, increase in membership, amount of co-operative buying done by the local, addresses and educational studies engaged in by the local, amount of encouragement given to public speaking, efforts along community and social lines, encouragement given to better farming, and general efficiency. A score of 100 points is possible. Locals are asked to report to their district board by October 31.

Inter-District Debates

The inter-district debates are still in progress. Springfield carried off the honors in the inter-district debate between Springfield and Macdonald districts on the question of unrestricted immigration. Brandon won the laurels from Souris, on the abolition of the Senate. Marquette and Neepawa will cross swords on the same question within the next two weeks. Dauphin and Selkirk are in line awaiting teams from Lisgar and Portage. Where districts fail to supply a team the opponents win by default, hence considerable excitement prevails until the first round is run off. A splendid series of inter-local debates is being held in the Macdonald and Neepawa districts in order that they may have a team in readiness for the inter-district series next year.

As March is the last month for organization and recreation before spring work commences, locals are specially active and enthusiastic in carrying out their projects.

Co-operative Marketing Board

The Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board, which was appointed to administer the annual proceeds of the province's share of the Wheat Board surplus, has conducted a thorough study of livestock marketing in the prairie provinces. The report, prepared by the secretary, P. H. Ferguson, has been

finally ratified by the board and a number of copies will be mimeographed. It covers developments in Alberta and Saskatchewan in forming livestock pools, as well as the local associations that have been formed in Manitoba. Information drawn from experience in Ontario and the United States is also incorporated.

Definite proposals, based on the information accumulated, have been worked out for Manitoba. The district form of local organization is recommended. With regard to the central selling of livestock the report warns against the duplication of facilities. The board will not engage in organization work but will take adequate steps to bring its report to the attention of the livestock producers of the province by holding district meetings or conferences. A synopsis of the report, to which the recommendations of the board for the formation of a co-operative livestock organization for Manitoba, will be appended, is now in course of preparation and will be widely circulated.

United Farmers of Alberta

The reduction of the income tax in the budget, and more emphatically the proposal of R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for West Calgary, to abolish the income tax, have aroused the strongest kind of feeling in the rural districts of Alberta, and U.F.A. locals are much opposed to the reduction.

The annual convention unanimously went on record as opposed to further income tax reduction, pointing out that agricultural industry already bears more than its share of the burden of taxation throughout in indirect taxes and asked that any revision should be in an upward direction.

Since the convention the organization committee of the Central board has issued a bulletin to all locals dealing with this matter, and locals have been urged, if they are opposed to the reduction of this tax, to write the minister of finance to this effect.

While this year's budget has now been adopted, it is realized that the danger of any further reduction must be guarded against at all costs, and that an effort should be made whenever the opportunity occurs, to restore the income tax at least to its former level, and afford relief to the great masses of the people of Canada, who pay indirect taxes. It is not necessary to call attention of readers of The Guide to the vital importance of this matter.

Alberta Wheat Pool

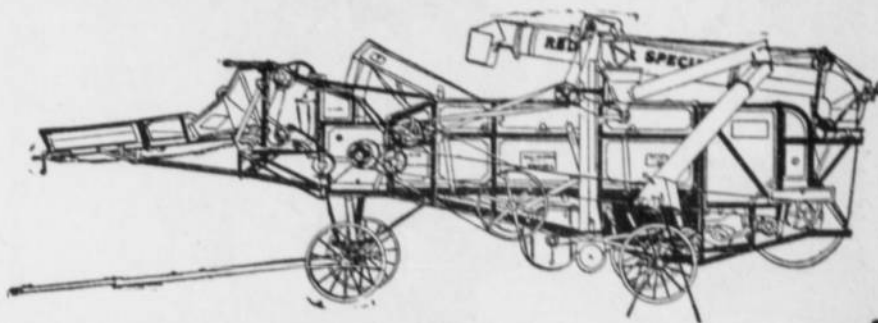
The Alberta Wheat Pool has engaged the services of Andrew Cairns, recently connected with the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Minnesota, as head of the Department of Education and Publicity. Mr. Cairns, who was born in Scotland, has lived in Canada for many years, and has been engaged in farming in Alberta. He completed his agricultural course at the University of Alberta. With the department is associated Leonard D. Nesbitt, a well-known Alberta newspaperman of long experience in the work of publicity.

The function of the Department of Education and Publicity will be to undertake broadcasting from stations in Calgary and Edmonton, to carry on statistical research, circulate information on the factors determining grain prices, and also trends in consumption, to co-operate with provincial and Dominion departments of agriculture and the Alberta University and Canadian Research Council, in making available to farmers the valuable information these bodies are accumulating, to establish friendly relationships with other co-operative organizations in Canada, to establish a library to supply pool workers with statistics and other material, to deliver addresses before public bodies in cities and towns, are the objectives of the pool, and to undertake other important duties.

The first broadcasting by the Alberta pool will take place from station CFAC (Calgary), on March 10, from 9.15 to 9.30 p.m.; the next on March 17 from station CFCA (Grant's) Calgary, from 8.45 to 9 p.m. Broadcasting thereafter

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

OFFERING You



Another Great Improvement 1st

Also 2 New Books Free

The Red River Special Line

Threshers
22x36
28x46
30x52
32x56
36x60

Tractors

Lauson Built

16-32

20-40

N & S

25-50

Red River Special Combine

15' cut

20' cut

Prairie Type

Nichols & Shepard

Steam

Engines

However you thresh, no matter what grain or seeds you have to thresh, you will want to know more about the new and improved Red River Special Line. Our new book "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" will tell you all about it. Another book "The Book of Successful Threshing" covers in detail the advantages of the individual thresher and the neighborhood ring—You'll want it too. Send the coupon today, both books are free.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In continuous business since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line



FOR SALE—Sixteen Hundred Acres in Manitoba

Good crop district. The entire tract fenced and all adjoining. Manitoba Government improved roads to run along tract for two miles. Telephone lines along property for two and one half miles. There has never been an entire crop failure in this district. The above buildings are located on the centre tract. Main house 26x28 with furnace heat; tenant house 16x24, two story; harvest help house 16x18; barn 64x100, with 9-ft. high cement basement under main part, 38x100; elevator 28x28x20 ft. high with top house and log (full 10-ft. basement of concrete under entire elevator); hog house 24x60; shop 16x18; chop house 16x16. Laurel leaf willows on west side of buildings for wind break. 640 acres under cultivation, 160 acres summerfallowed in 1926 ready for crop. UNLIMITED supply of PURE SOFT water in both houses, barn and hog house; wintered over 200 head of livestock for several winters and furnished water to neighbors.

For further information price and terms address the owner,

G. H. OLMSTEAD

Maitland, Florida

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Are Ready
For You



NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
280 Marshall Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the books on Threshing.

Name

City

R.F.D. State

My tractor is a size make



Pipefuls of Pleasure!

What would Fishing be without OLD CHUM!

When bites are few, what a wealth of consolation is drawn with every puff of OLD CHUM! When fishing is good, this wonderful tobacco tastes all the sweeter!

For nearly half a century, OLD CHUM has satisfied millions of smokers with its sweetness, richness and mellowed goodness.

And the "Poker Hands" in every package and tin are good for valuable presents.

OLD CHUM

The TOBACCO of QUALITY

Like the Pure-Bred

Silvertowns have a pedigree . . . based on over 56 years' experience in making things from rubber . . . a pedigree which gives Silvertowns the sturdy strength and stamina to withstand the most gruelling wear, and yet give the added mileage which has made so many friends for them among farmers.

Even when Silvertowns were imported into Canada, thousands of thrifty Canadian motorists found that "they paid their way." Now Silvertowns are made in Canada and cost no more than ordinary tires.

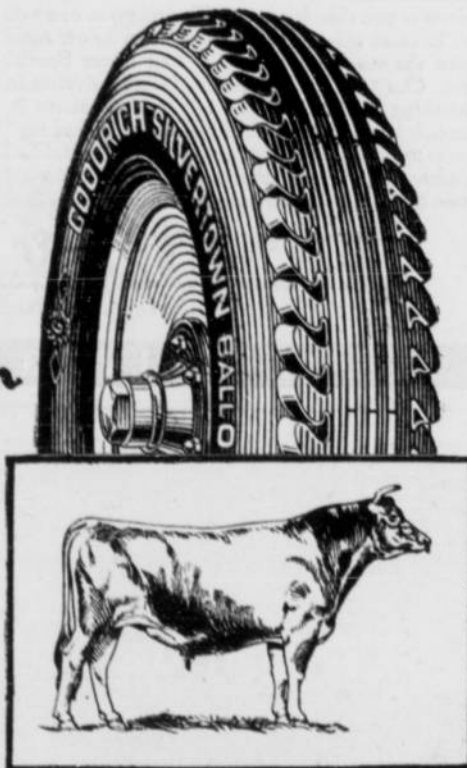
There's a Goodrich dealer near you who carries Silvertowns at all prices.

Goodrich Silvertown

CORD TIRES

"THEY PAY THEIR WAY"

CANADIAN GOODRICH COMPANY LIMITED, KITCHENER, CANADA



will be every two weeks from CFAC, dating from March 10, and from CFCN, dating from March 17. Broadcasting from Edmonton from the Journal station (CJAC), will take place every Monday, commencing March 14.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Perhaps the most noteworthy step forward made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers during the past month has been made in the direction of broadcasting pool news and pool information to its members by radio. This may seem like a relatively unimportant activity to be given prominence in connection with an organization of 80,000 members, but it is doubtful whether there is anything of really greater importance that could be recorded. The chief virtue of a co-operative organization, especially one that deals with the marketing and selling of the produce of its members, lies in the fact that it is the members themselves who are really conducting the organization through their elected representatives, either delegates or directors. It is the grower himself who has co-operated with other growers to place the marketing of his products on a basis where he can feel reasonably sure that he is getting the actual worth of the result of his labor on the markets of the world. The grower then has the responsibility of management, and he only delegates this responsibility to those whom he elects. Consequently, it is of the first importance that members of co-operative organizations should be as fully informed as possible regarding all phases of the work of their organization. This information is really in the nature of a report to headquarters. In a country like Western Canada where distances are great and mail service not always of the most regular kind, pool news can in a great many cases be better distributed by radio than in any other way.

The broadcasts of the Saskatchewan pool began on February 17, with a half hour test program and continued on the 24th with the first of the regular hour programs on Thursday evenings, which have since been instituted. The hour is from 7.30 to 8.30, Mountain time, and the broadcasting is done from the wheat pool studio in the Head Office, Regina, by remote control simultaneously through stations CKCK, Regina, and CFQC, Saskatoon. An indication of the interest taken in this form of publicity may be gleaned from the fact that as a result of the test program, which was almost entirely unannounced, replies and comments were received from 135 points throughout the province.

In the meantime contracts are steadily being received for the portion of the unexpired pool term yet to run. Though only one more crop remains to be marketed under the existing contract the total wheat acreage up to March 4 was 10,757,616, while the number of contracts was 81,473 at that date, the standing on February 1, having been 80,691 contracts covering 10,693,176 acres. The coarse grains pool on the latter date stood at 38,052 contracts covering 2,684,292 acres, while, by March 4, slight additions had raised these figures to 38,157 contracts covering 2,690,289 acres.

Alberta Dairy Pool

The report of the board of directors of the Alberta Dairy Pool, shows that at the beginning of 1926 the membership was 3,547 and at the end of that year 6,456, an increase of 2,909.

During the year the pool received from its members at the 12 pool creameries 2,575,565 pounds of butter fat for which the members received \$814,962.83, or an average of 31.64 cents per pound. Two of the pool creameries did not commence operating until May so that the high prices paid by these creameries earlier in the year are not included in the pool total. The average for the year was somewhat affected by this circumstance.

The butter manufactured amounted to 3,118,700 pounds and was sold for \$1,039,927.72, an average of 33.34 cents per pound. The total cost of manu-

The Grain Growers' Guide

facturing was \$235,821.02 which left a net loss on the 12 creameries for the year of \$5,057.71. The board of directors have estimated, by a comparison of the relationship between cream and butter prices in 1925 and 1926 that the effect of the pool was to narrow the spread, and that if the same spread had prevailed in 1926 as prevailed in 1925 the producers would have received \$363,800 less money for their cream last year.

The report further states that, during the year 88.7 per cent. of pool cream was graded special or No. 1, while non-pool cream graded 78.5 per cent. special or No. 1, showing the farmers who produce the best cream are the producers who are joining the pool. The first step in acquiring creameries of its own has been made at Echville, where a creamery is being built. Arrangements are being made to have practically all the P. Burns creameries operate as pool creameries this year. Negotiations are being made with the Swift Canadian Company to operate their plants at Coronation and Hanna as pool creameries. So far, states the report, the Central Creameries have refused to co-operate and work with the pool.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The election of delegates to the meeting in Regina, on March 16, was completed on March 1. Thirty-five delegates will attend and plans will be made for the operation of the livestock pool. Since the objective of 1,000 cars of livestock estimated to be marketed yearly by the members, was reached about February 1, the number of contracts reaching the central office has considerably increased and the total number of cars estimated now stands at 1,300. Indications now are that the number should reach 2,000 by the time the pool commences to operate.

Maritime Egg Pool

All the eggs and dressed poultry of the egg circles in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are now being handled by the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange, with headquarters at Truro, Nova Scotia. The Exchange, which was recently formed, consolidates the egg and poultry exchanges which formerly existed in the two provinces. The development of co-operative egg and poultry marketing has followed the lead given by Prince Edward Island, which has for many years had a very successful association. There is room for great expansion in egg production in the maritimes as it has been shown that large numbers of eggs are still imported for domestic consumption during the slack season. During the summer there is a surplus, the chief outside market being in Montreal.

B.C. Livestock Marketing

Progress is being made in British Columbia in bringing into existence a livestock marketing organization. A meeting of the organization committee was held recently in Kamloops. It has provided a plan which is now ready to be put into workable shape, and which will shortly be submitted to a meeting of the livestock men. Its provisions are as follows: A selling agent with officers will be established at Vancouver to handle the stock of members and decide points to which shipments will be made. Weekly reports on market conditions are to be made by the agent and sales and prices will be quoted in the Vancouver papers. A campaign on grading cattle in the province will be conducted by an experienced cattleman with stock yard experience and an advertising campaign on British Columbia meats will be inaugurated. The initial membership fee will be based on the salable stock of the members and a deduction of one-quarter of one per cent. on all sales will be made during the year. Any surplus left over at the end of the year will remain as the nucleus of a permanent fund to finance any undertaking in the future. It is suggested that it may be decided to co-operate with the other western provinces in a co-operative system.

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Mrs. Stewart's. It's liquid, all
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Send for free sample of Mrs.
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satisfactory, we will refund
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ST. CHARLES MILK**

A pure, creamy, un-
sweetened country
milk, doubly rich
because most of its
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been evaporated.
Ideal for cooking.

FREE RECIPE BOOK
Write The Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal.
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We are offering a wonderful trial
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lengths suitable for useful and neces-
sary purposes, such as ladies' and
misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and
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lengths; also odd lengths and pieces
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\$1.00 postpaid. Big value bundles
at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.
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A LADY who tried everything in vain
and at last discovered a safe and simple
Home-Remedy will now mail full particulars
FREE. Send stamp and mention this paper.
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Windsor, Ont.

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers

The Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta is now closing the most successful season of its existence. This association is now completing its fourth year and the output of seed is fully 30 per cent. above that of the previous high year, the season of 1924. The association is now in a strong financial position with nearly 200 members, one of the best warehouses and seed cleaning plants in Western Canada and a strong reserve fund in the bank. The seed this year is going out to every Canadian province, to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, South America, Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

The major part of the seed is being shipped to the States of Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the demand for this high class hardy seed cannot be satisfied. These States are absorbing the largest part of the seed that is being exported, with Denmark next in quantity of seed used and with Alberta the lowest on the list of consumers. This is to be greatly regretted as alfalfa does exceptionally well in Alberta and no province has greater need for this hardiest of all strains of alfalfa. The output this year will be 13 minimum car loads of 25,000 pounds each, approximately one-half of which has attained the registered grade and has been sealed at the plant by the inspectors of the Dominion government.

It is believed that this association at present occupies the unique position of being the only organization in Canada that is able to meet the very high requirements for the growing and cleaning of registered Grimm alfalfa seed.

The Brooks district, prior to the introduction of the present strain of Grimm, had been growing ordinary "Northern Grown" alfalfa and a few lots of "Near Grimm" and had always been subjected to exceptionally heavy losses in winter killing. Since the importation of the present lot of Grimm, which has now for the past six years been recognized by the Dominion government as eligible for registration, the total loss from winter killing has been so low as to be negligible.

Co-operative Wool Growers

The Manitoba-Saskatchewan branch report having handled 539,379 pounds of wool during the year, with an increase of 117 shippers and 122,265 pounds over the previous season. The supply department showed a handsome increase in turnover in spite of the free distribution of 2,700 sacks last spring.

A Woman from County Down

Continued from Page 33

children and gone picking wild raspberries. She had got a good many to preserve. The prairie with its countless flowers had been a picture all along, until the recent frost.

Oh yes, she was quite happy now. And she told them so, over the sea. Though they had never known she was anything else. For she had never written them gloomy letters even when she was not very cheerful herself.

They were not altogether without social life. There were friendly folk in the neighborhood with whom they exchanged visits. They had had some near neighbors to dinner just the other day.

We went out to see the animals and poultry. The children—and sturdy, round-faced children they are—were eager to drive them nearer for our viewing. But the fowls proved none too docile. And a pair of pigs engaged in an enjoyable rooting process would not abandon it. So these we admired from a distance. Everything was sleek and thriving. These Britishers who are coming to us from the old lands take the best care of their stock.

And so Mrs. County Down is adjusting herself to strange conditions. She has got over the first restlessness. A wise man once said something to the effect that to get anything from a country one must bring something into it. Mrs. County Down has brought force of character, industry, and a fine sense of values. And of such is the kingdom of success.

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Made in Canada



Reliable time for farmers

LONG before sun-up, these Spring days, Westclox cheery voices are often heard helping men get away to a good start, so chores and breakfast will be over promptly.

Helping women-folk, too, in the farm house. Keeping the daily schedule of tasks

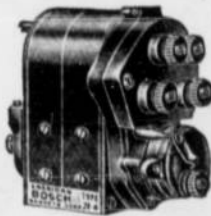
from lagging.

Westclox are thoroughly dependable. Sturdily made here in Canada to keep accurate time. Priced from \$1.75 to \$5.50.

Black Bird, \$3.00, has a convenient night dial. Pocket Ben's good watch company, out-doors or in, \$1.75.

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Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o'Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$4.25	\$4.25	\$1.75	\$2.75	\$3.75	\$1.75	\$2.50



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**"Worth its weight in gold"
Says Ottawa Matron**

**Mme. Beatrice Charlebois could not hold pen to write.
Nerves completely shattered, health ruined. Now alert,
vigorous and strong, she gives praise to Tanlac**

The two-year ordeal which she passed through before Tanlac came to her permanent relief, was recently described by Mme. Beatrice Charlebois, of 22 Rose St., Ottawa.

"What I endured in that time could not be told," she said. "I was so weak I could hardly walk. My appetite was poor and my stomach gave no end of trouble. Gas and pains would bring on fainting spells.

"My nerves were so completely shattered that I jumped in fright every time the doorbell rang. My hand trembled so that it could not hold the pen to write my name. Night after night I've gone without sleep, too nervous to lie still for even a few moments. Even my housework became too much for me.

"I tried all kinds of remedies in those two years, but can honestly say Tanlac gave me my first real relief. It built me up so that I've gained 11 lbs., eat and sleep fine and have nerves as



calm and steady as ever. Tanlac is worth its weight in gold."

Build up your health on Tanlac, nature's own tonic made from roots, herbs and barks. Your druggist has it. Over 52 million bottles sold.

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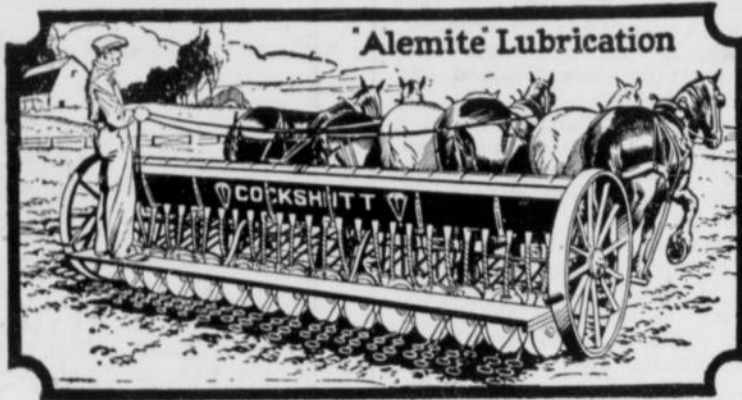
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You will find bigger yields everywhere are coming with the use of the Cockshutt Drill—it has the modern, practical features that get results.

With it you get accurate distribution of seed—planted at the proper depth and in a manner to insure early germination and strong roots for the grain. Amount sown easily regulated.

It is exceptionally strong and durable and at the same time light in draft. Its large capacity boxes with tight steel covers, reliable seed distributors, variable spring pressure on discs and easy operation are features you will be interested in. There is a size and style in the line to suit every farm.



Averaging 35 acres a day with a 28 run Drill.

If you want better seeding and bigger yields ask our local dealer to show you the Cockshutt Drill. It is built in 16, 20, 24 and 28 sizes, fitted with single discs, double discs or drag shoes. The larger sizes have power lift and either horse or tractor hitch.

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Be sure to see the COCKSHUTT Dealer during the **Better Farm Equipment Week, March 21-26**

The Grain Growers' Guide The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 9

law, sir, and these people ought to know it."

"Away with you, little man," said the agent. "You have been smelling about this ship long enough."

"Are you ordering me ashore?" stormed the Collector.

"That same!" retorted the agent, and he took his hands out of his pockets.

"You have gone too far this time," shouted the official. "I'll have you know that my office . . ."

"I ken all about your office," roared the agent. "You came by it through your wife." But for her you'd be gutting fish on the shore."

The Collector stood speechless for a moment, then hissed out: "This passes all endurance. Nothing but blood will settle our score now. If there is a spark of manhood in you, be on the shore yonder at seven o'clock to-night, and bring a pistol."

"I am no Frenchman," replied the agent warmly. "Highland gentlemen fight with the steel. But there will be no fight on the shore to-night, for I would not be smearing my dirk with your tallow. Put to shore, spitfire, or I will be throwing you over the bulwarks."

Catching the glint in the agent's eye, the Collector of Customs checked his tongue, and raking the agent with a deadly glance, turned and strode wrathfully towards his dingy. No sooner was he free of the ship than he stood up in a purple rage and shouted: "You will rue this day's doings, you black-browed Papist! You and your Galloway laird have run your last cargo out of this port!"

The agent, flushing angrily, spoke sharply to a swart sailor who appeared at his elbow. Instantly the sailor rose on his toes, and the next moment the Collector yelped with fright as a ten-pound shot fractured the bottom of his dingy.

"Haste ye," jeered the Agent, "or it's yourself that will never leave this port."

The Collector threw a wild look at the water that swished at his feet, and with a frantic look shorewards, took to bailing. Then he jumped to the oars and nearly went head over heels in a desperate attempt to send his leaking dingy shorewards. Then he was thronged at the bailing again. A more ludicrous spectacle could scarce be imagined, and when the discomfited official at length reached the shore, he was loudly cheered from the bulwarks of *The Prince of Wales*. For a moment he stood gazing at us, then, shaking his fists at us in a paroxysm of impatient rage, he disappeared.

He had not shot his last bolt, however. Two hours had not gone by before his son-in-law, one Captain MacKenzie, came aboard at the head of a recruiting party. This visit of MacKenzie's gave rise to a very melancholy incident. Going among the colonists on his rough canvass, he suddenly shouted triumphantly at sight of a fine strapping lad who stood talking to his sweetheart—a tall golden-haired lass from Caithness. The bold and callous soldier confronted the lad, who had gone pale.

"What might your name be, young fellow?" he demanded.

"Ian MacDougal," answered the lad slowly.

The soldier laughed loudly. "I recall it as well as your face, my fine fellow," he cried. "You'll not be forgetting the day you took the King's shilling at Caithness?"

To this accusation the lad made no reply, but the girl at his side suddenly flung her arms about him and cried out: "You cannot have him. You cannot take him away. We are to be wed when we reach the Land of Promise. Let him be."

To the poor girl's despairing cries, however, the ruthless soldier paid no heed. Laying rough hands on the young man's shoulder, he called his men and declared him under arrest. A

*The Collector, Reid by name, was related by marriage to Sir Alexander MacKenzie, who, being mighty in the Councils of the Northwest Company in 1812, had turned his powerful hand against Lord Selkirk—J. E. McC.

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Do all these butterflies look alike? Look closely and you will see that each butterfly has different looking sides. Some have the right wing different from the left wing, in others the right tail is different from the left tail. One and only one has both sides looking alike. This is the one you are to find and should you find it, the \$1,000.00 reward may be yours. It is really difficult, but with patience and care it can be accomplished.

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1. Write your answer plainly in ink, giving the number of the Perfect Butterfly. In the upper right-hand corner put name of this paper and your name and address. Use only one side of paper.
2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
3. No one connected with Paragon is permitted to enter.
4. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
5. The names of the judges and how they will award the prizes will be made known to each and every contestant.
6. Contest closes July 30, 1927. Entries should be forwarded at once.

BE NEAT; handwriting and general appearance will be taken into consideration.

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struggle ensued, but the prisoner was soon overpowered, and followed by the distracted girl, the party clambered into their boat and rowed boisterously away. This foul act, for foul act it surely was, was but the chance outcome of the many blows aimed at us by the agents of the Northwest Company as *The Prince of Wales* lay at anchor in Cairstone Roads. The very obliqueness of these assaults denoted the sinister and far-reaching power of the iron men of Montreal; even then their hounds were baying at Lord Selkirk's heels.

The agent sensed the depth of the conspiracy that unfolded about us, and long since conscious of the unsettled state of the colonists, he made rapid preparations for sailing, and in the afternoon we put out to sea. Yet trouble went with us, for as we went creaking out of Hoy Sound, with all sails set from royals down, one of the Glasgow malcontents jumped overboard in his boots and began swimming determinedly for the receding shore. This lunatical act occasioned great excitement, but the harassed agent, after observing the swimmer for some time, turned from the bulwarks with a relieved smile and walked aft humming:

*Aora, my heart, I am sailing, sailing,
Far to the North in the slope of the sea;
Aora, mo chridhe, it is cold in the far
land,*

Bitter the stranger with wands on his
doorway,

Aora Mochree!

CHAPTER IV

The Outbreak of the Ship's Fever

To a five-knot wind the ship soon left the shores of Scotland behind. Presently the sloop-of-war that conveyed us to the open sea wheeled in her course. Guns roared, and were answered, and soon we were alone on the face of the waters. For my part, I found relief, and a certain measure of elation, in our isolation. At least I was among ancient friends, and the very uncertainty of the future quickened my pulses.

We Kildonan emigrants were quartered near the bow of the boat. The quarters were dark, chilly, and far from commodious, but we made fair to be comfortable. Of privacy there was little, but the grim elders of our contingent speedily overcame this defect of our quarters by making curtains out of plaids, so that we could, in comfort and proper decency, use our kilts for pillows. The worst of our troubles on the first night was the gushing of the water past our heads. Our quarters were well below the sea level, and the water, rushing against the ship's timbers, filled the hold with watery sounds that made my flesh creep as I lay half-awake in the inky darkness. Indeed, but few of the emigrants slept that first night aboard *The Prince of Wales*, for each surge and lurch of the little ship was accompanied by such a swirling rush of waters that we jumped up, half expecting to see the sides of the boat burst in like wet paper. But this nervousness soon passed.

With Bessie Sutherland, who gave not the least sign of harboring any

remembrance of our encounter in the Menzies' house, I spent many a happy hour exploring the ship. *The Prince of Wales* was about 500 tons burden, and sat well in the water. Her bows were iron-plated, and her water lines sheathed with oak to enable her to battle her way through the ice. She had a top-gallant forecastle forward, and a raised poop aft. In the half-deck fronting the poop were several berths; in these Captain MacDonell and the ship's officers were quartered. Our favorite rendezvous was the tiny room where Captain Turner kept his ship's compass and books of ocean navigation. Bessie had the right side of the cantankerous old sailor from the first, but for me he had little stomach. He liked well to show us how his course was held to the compass, the while boasting of his seamanship in a most affronting manner.

"I can keep her nose to the course," he would say, "with the corner of my eye on the compass and a word across my shoulder."

"But what if the compass got broken?" asked Bessie one day when the conceitful old sailor talked thus.

"If the compass broke, my lassie," he replied, "I could steer by the stars and never miss a step between the Old Man of Hoy and Ten Fathom Hole. If there were no stars, you say! Hut! Little difference that would make to me. I'd shorten sail a bit, maybe, but I'd hold a true course by the feel of the air. I takes my ship out, and I brings my ship in,—fair weather or foul."

Thus ranted the man who put us ashore at Sloop's Cove. That stroke of seamanship cost him his command of *The Prince of Wales*, for he ran her aground within sight of Fort Churchill; there are people hereabouts who say, also, that it proved that the heart of a true man did not beat in Captain Turner's breast. But of that more anon.

For three days, with fair winds, we slipped along. On the fourth day out we encountered turbulent seas,—the fearful cross-swells off the coast of Greenland. The wind fell. The sails no longer steadied the ship, so that she wallowed drunkenly, at times dipping her yard-arms. Long before sunset the emigrants were prostrated with seasickness. For three days the ship wallowed, but on the fourth morning the sails were tight again, and with the steadying of the vessel the seasick passengers sought the fresh air once more.

My father was long in coming round. At the end of another week he was still unable to raise his head from his pillow, though the vomiting spells no longer racked him. He complained of pains in his head, and seemed to be burning as with a fever. Becoming anxious at last, my mother called in the ship's doctor. I mind he came whistling to my father's bedside,—a hearty, ruddy-faced man by the name of Laserre. He put his hand on my father's brow, and felt his pulse. "'Tis upset you are," he said, after looking at his timepiece closely. "Let me look at your tongue." At the sight of it he gave a start. "Keep him well covered," he said briskly to my mother,

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THE HON. PETER HEENAN, Minister.

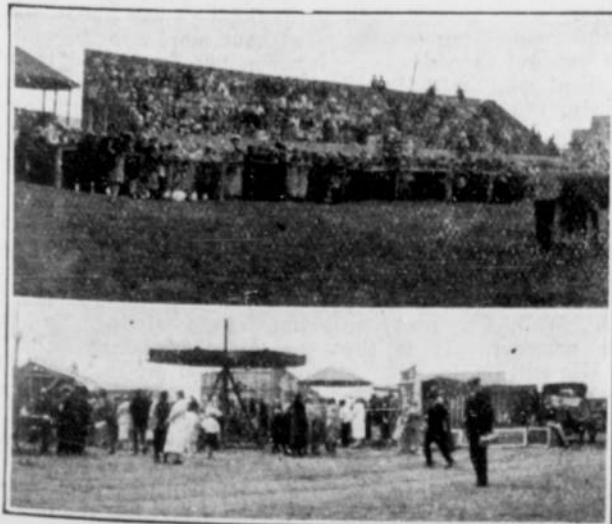
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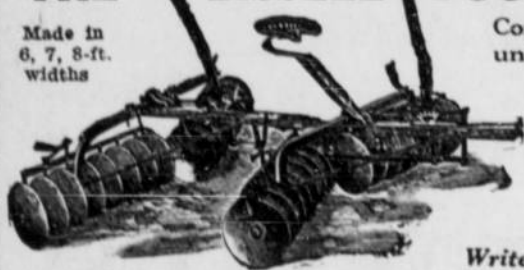
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"and I'll bring him something to cool his blood." In a few minutes he was back again with a glass of medicine in his hands,—and Captain Turner, looking uncommonly anxious at his heels. While my father raised his head to drink the medicine, the Doctor and Captain Turner exchanged meaning looks, and proceeded aloft. As the Doctor reached the stairway, he suddenly turned on his heel and called my mother to him. He spoke to her in a low voice, so that I could not hear his words, but his face was grave, and my mother put her hand to her throat suddenly, as if stricken. Then she came to me, and I saw that the fresh color had left her cheeks.

"Take your gear on deck, Donald," she said, her voice little better than a whisper. "Your father is down with the ship's fever!"

At my look of horror, she put a finger on her lip, and glanced meaningly in the direction of my father. So I held my tongue, and with fear chill about my heart,—which is ever the way of healthy folk in the presence of disease, I gathered up my gear while my mother delivered her dread message to the other occupants of the hold. Soon my father was alone,—except for my mother.

Next day the surgeon bled my father, but as a consequence he grew pitifully weak. Five days later, at the mouth of the morning of June 28, my mother shook me to wakefulness. My teeth chattering in my head, I followed her to my father's bed of pain. James Sutherland was already there, and to him my father was speaking.

"My time has come," he said calmly. "I am done. The Land of Promise is not for Ewen Stewart."

"Do not talk of dying, father," I cried. "You will be feeling better in the morning."

But my father shook his head, and smiled at me in the kind way he had.

"No, 'Ille (Son)," he answered, "I will soon be travelling. Stem your tears, Donald. There are things I must speak about, and the time is short."

And by and by, as his poor wasted hand stroked my head, my sobbing ceased, and a strange calmness descended upon my spirit. Yet I knew that my father, whom I loved greatly, was at the dying. Calmly, as though talking by our peat-fire at home, he counselled me as his life ebbed away.

"You'll take care of your mother, Donald. We have put our hands to the plow, and there's no turning back now. Make the best of things, son, and the road will come easier to your feet. Ken your place, but hold your head high. And keep good your given word, Donald. Keep . . . good . . . your . . . given . . . word." His voice trailed away to a whisper, and he lay silent for a while, as if exhausted. My mother slipped her hand under his head, and raising it up gently till it was pillowed on her breast, wiped his lips with a cloth moistened in cool water. After a while he spoke again, this time to my mother.

"You'll be minding about the property at Inverness, Margaret. Angus Montgomery will put everything in order. You'd better send him word back by the boat before you start for Red River. 'Twill do no harm to see the new country, whatever, and if you care not for it there's aye a road back to Kildonan, and something among your hands when you get there."

"Never fear about me, Ewen," said my mother bravely, the tears running fast down her cheeks.

There was silence for a while, broken only by my mother's soft sobbing. Then my father opened his eyes, and stretched his hands out to us. "I'm about to go," he murmured. "The pain has left my head. I can hear the music of the clarsach (harp) when I close my eyes. Well, I'm ready to go without fuss or fear. It is the Lord's will, and His will be done."

He raised himself up suddenly on his wasted arm, and staring beyond us, cried: "I see a fair land where you prosper. I see cosy ingle nooks and rosy-cheeked bairns playing their games under the trees. I see a kirk, standing by a river. I see . . . Where are ye, mo chridhe (my sweetheart)!"

With a cry of vast yearning, my

The Grain Growers' Guide

mother put her arms about my father, and gently lowered him to his pillow. And then, through my own tears, I saw that my mother no longer wept. Her face had gone deathly pale, but it was now strangely serene, and I marvelled greatly to see how calmly she closed my father's eyes and composed his hair.

"Yon was the man," said James Sutherland gravely, passing a hand across his forehead as if dazed. "I mind the day he came to Kildonan. It was at the lambing time in 1874. We were friends from the first. Yon was . . ." The catechist dropped suddenly to his knees, his body rent by sobs.

Thus died my father, Ewen Stewart of Appin. In life he was stern, and brief of speech. Thoughtless people said he was a hard and stubborn man. Yet there was no man in the Strath of Kildonan who lacked in respect for Ewen Stewart, for he was a man of courage and determination, a dispassionate adviser, and, though his granite-like exterior concealed the fact from careless eyes,—a man of uncommon gentleness and kindness.

In less than a week the dreaded fever had swept the little ship. Hugh MacDonald died painfully in the night. The wasted bodies of Catherine, daughter of Donald Gunn, of Borobal, and William Sutherland, a young man of great promise, were consigned to the grey waters two days later. The crew was soon reduced, and for days on end the helm was lashed. No words of mine can fittingly describe the misery of those dreadful days. At times the ship drifted,—a crewless hulk. In the midst of this horror, the surgeon suddenly expired; his passing almost unheeding the mind of Captain Turner. The sick could not be isolated, accommodation being limited. Moreover, the fever had swept through all parts of the ship so suddenly on the heels of my father's death that it was manifestly futile to think of segregation after most of those aboard were lying on their backs in the throes of the plague. So the sick lay moaning among the healthy in every part of the ship, and every day, usually in the gloom of the early morning hours, the bedding would be turned back from a poor cold body from which the life had flown during the night.

Yet there were hearts that beat undaunted in the midst of that gruesome drama enacted on *The Prince of Wales*. Ere the full force of the disease had been felt, those who were still immune had organized themselves into a nursing force. The older women folks were accustomed to sickness. Also, being of the Highlands, they were accustomed to the ceremonious finalities of sickness, and they attended to those of us who were stricken with a grim gallantry that left little to our fevered imaginations. If I live to be a hundred, I will not forget the ministrations of old Elizabeth Sutherland, of Auchraich, specially the time that the stout-hearted old dame gave me a draught of medicine.

"Drink it down, laddie," said she, putting the medicine to my lips. Moaning, and twisting my head from side to side, for in truth I was in misery, I made little effort to comply. "Come now, Donald," said my aged nurse testily. "Drink the medicine, and be thankful ye can get it, whatever," and without more ado she took my nose between her finger and thumb, and holding my head firmly against her knee, poured the bitter stuff down my throat. While I spluttered and gasped and moaned, she calmly proceeded to discuss my condition.

"You're at the worst, laddie, but you're young, and that's in your favor. The Sutherland lassie,—that makes ye cock your ears, I see,—was as near death's door as you are this minute, but she's sitting up this morning braiding her bonny hair."

I stopped my moaning. The old lady tucked the blankets more snugly about my feet, feeling them with bony hands. "Keep your feet warm, whatever you do," she admonished me. "The hand of death will be laid on your feet first. With a deep sigh the old lady left me, and I declare that the very morbidity of her counsel cooled my fevered blood. Certain it is that my head instantly

March 15, 1927

became clearer, and from that time on I came to myself steadily, which is testimony to the fact, well known to medical men, that bedside sympathy is poor medicine for any kind of sickness. At the end of three weeks, which found me once more on deck, the disease had lost its earlier virulence; in a manner of speaking it had spent itself.

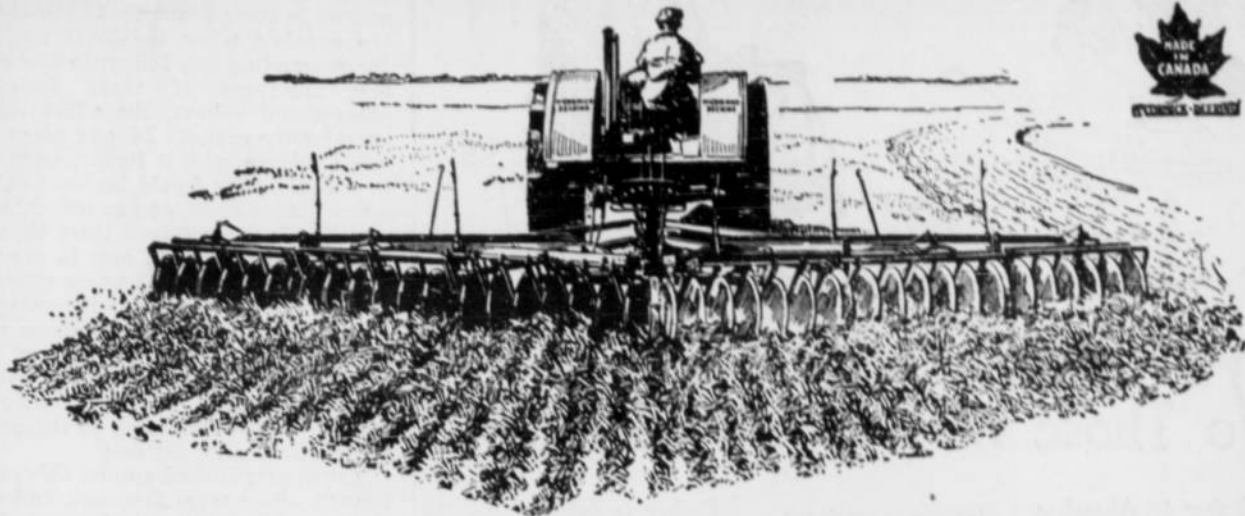
CHAPTER V Through the Ice-fields

During the days of our deliverance and convalescence our sturdy little ship was heading into ice. At first small pieces no bigger than the top of a table, went drifting past, but as the days passed these detached masses became more numerous and much larger. They struck the ship alarming blows, so that none but the most seasoned sailors could sleep. These masses of ice were of a green or azure color, and they seemed to move swiftly, as if borne on a current. Across the horizon a strange, lucid streak appeared; this phenomenon Captain Turner described as the ice-blink, and it was caused, he asserted, by the reflection of light rays upon the ice. At this time, according to my diary book, we were in N. lat. 61° 40', W. long. 65°. The crow's nest was hoisted to the mainmast head in anticipation of heavier ice, and a temporary bridge was rigged up athwart ship, near the mainmast. The temporary bridge projected over the bulwarks so as to enable the officer of the watch to con the vessel through the floes. At this time I was making copious entries in my diary book, and the following excerpt sheds its own light:

On deck to-day with B. S. The fever has greatly weakened me; the least exertion takes my breath away and sets my heart pounding. No deaths last night. Nineteen still down with fever, but all on the mend. Sighted Resolution Island this afternoon.

A more despondent area than Resolution Island,—snow-covered and destitute of trees,—could scarce be imagined. Yet this lonely place, hoarsely defying the waves that forever assaulted its dark grey rock masses, was a most heartening sight to us. We were now on the north side of the entrance to Hudson Bay,—on the last and most critical lap of our voyage. Islands of ice appeared on every hand, and the Captain put an extra man in the bow to watch for dangerous icebergs. Sail was taken in, for as we headed into the heavy ice a six-knot wind sprang up.

Several uneventful days passed as our ship, sailing briskly, penetrated the floes. Then the wind turned capricious, and after a day of most unsatisfactory sailing, we lay to against a vast plateau of unbroken ice. Next morning we found ourselves becalmed among uneasy ice. Along towards noon a stately mountain of ice came into view, and our curiosity quickly turned to consternation and alarm as the towering mass bore down upon us with astonishing swiftness. Shouting like a maniac, Captain Turner struggled with the crew in an effort to get the ship about. The vessel, however, had missed stays, and there was no getting her about. Meanwhile, the glistening mountain kept coming nearer, and what with the sight of it, the rumbling of cordage, and the frenzied shouting of the impotent sailors, we were numb with terror. But when the base of the ice-mountain was no more than ten yards distant a light breeze sprang up, the sails filled smartly, and *The Prince of Wales* turned nimbly aside to safety. This adventure marked the beginning of our meanderings among the ice-fields. Bergs appeared now daily,—mute, massive, and menacing. Yet these threatening mountains were beautiful, especially when viewed by the light of the moon. Some of them resembled ancient abbeys, being fashioned with arched doors and windows, and all the intricate embroidery of Gothic architecture. Others were like Grecian temples, being supported by massive round columns of an azure hue that resembled, at a distance, polished granite. Captain Turner told me that many of these stupendous masses are the creations of ages, annually receiving added height by the falling snows and rains, which congeal into



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To Those who are Married-

Mother is Absorbed

in caring for the children. Keeping house, with its manifold duties—washing—mending—nursing and cooking, is a full time job. Budgeting the family income to keep expenditure within bounds requires planning and saving. The children's pleasures, nevertheless, are her delight, and what matters so long as they grow up a credit to their parents.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,—
Now green in youth, now
withering on the ground;
Another race the following
spring supplies:
They fall successive, and
successive rise. —Ford

Father is Intent

on giving Jack a College education. He doesn't want him to experience the hardships that were his in early life. Mary,

too, must be given special training for later years. This will cost a lot of money. The margin between income and expenditure is not very large, still he hopes in later years the children will appreciate the sacrifice.

Back of it all mother and dad are growing old. The bald spot on father's head plus the grey hairs above mother's temples show plainly that only a few years of activity remain to plan and save for the sunset of life. In a short time the children will be grown up and passing through similar experiences. It would be embarrassing to be compelled to turn to them for support.

The events depicted above are an every day occurrence. Thousands have solved the problem with a **Manufacturers Life Long Term Endowment**. This policy would provide funds to enable mother to carry on and keep the home together should the inevitable happen. If, however, both live until sixty-five, the insurance would become payable for the remainder of life in the form of a **monthly income**, if desired. What could be finer? What could be more practical? Let us tell you more about it.

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fantastic designs. The spray of the ocean, forever dashing against them, freezes into an infinite variety of forms, adding to their beauty. At the close of the evening, when the level beams of the descending sun fell upon the countless apertures of these imaginary palaces and abbeys, the effect was inconceivably grand. In one place they would quiver with a light purple tint; in another, they would be touched with a rich golden color, and in others, again, a rich crimson suffused their beautiful surfaces. But I liked best to see them by moonlight, when the whole effect was heavenly. Above all was the canopy of heaven, clear and sparkling, from which the moon poured her full tide of effulgence on the stupendous scene below,—a world studded with glittering ice-islands, whose clustering peaks seemed to penetrate airy clouds.

Yet danger lurked amidst this solemn beauty. Fogs were frequent, and while they prevailed we tacked about slowly or lay to, in constant dread of crashing into a mountain of ice. The ship had suffered, too, from her stubborn battle with the floes. Indeed, so much copper had been torn from her bottom that she had sprung several leaks, and these were serious enough to necessitate the constant use of the pumps. Our position was made the more dangerous, too, by the difficulty which Captain Turner met with in making observations, the compass varying to such an extraordinary extent that no dependence could be placed on its erratic indications. This variation of the instrument, which I witnessed with my own eyes, is well known to Hudson Bay navigators, and is attributed to the influence of an enormous mass of metallic matter contained in the bowels of the earth.

We were now well into the Straits of Hudson Bay. Unbroken fields of ice, extending as far as the eye could reach, hemmed us in. It seemed impossible that the gallant little ship could much longer make headway, but the keen-eyed sailors, ever on the lookout, always found a channel, or, as they termed it, "a vein of water." Through these slender channels, scarce visible to casual eyes, *The Prince of Wales* slowly moved, the ice grinding all around her like complicated machinery.

Occasionally the ship was anchored to convenient bergs by the simple process of hooking an ice-anchor (a contrivance shaped like the letter S) into a hole in the berg. To be anchored in this manner, however, was not altogether safe, for sometimes a piece of the berg would suddenly break away, the terrific disruption endangering the ship that lay below. We had proof of this one morning. We were preparing to part company with an iceberg to which we had been anchored overnight, and a jolly-boat, manned by sailors and emigrants, set out to release the ice-anchor. This berg shelved out over the water, and instead of keeping wide of the overhanging projection, the oarsmen, being in haste, rowed under it. With a violent report a part of the overhanging cliff of ice gave way, and in the twinkling of an eye we were immersed in a yawning gulf. There was a moment of fearful suspense as the black foaming water sucked us down, but the buoyant little jolly-boat held its own in the caldron, and shot upwards to safety.

The ice-fields through which our ship now labored had their uses. For one thing, they enabled us to stretch our legs, and for days on end we who were convalescent wandered about in the vicinity of the ship. While wandering thus, somebody came across a shallow pool of water, clear as crystal and quite free from saltiness. Swimming about in this strange oasis were small fish, which the sailors called miller's-thumbs. Upon learning of the proximity of this fresh water, Captain Turner immediately emptied the ship's tanks and refilled them with the cool fresh water from the ice. So, for the first time in many days, we drank heartily of water without fear, for beyond doubt the ship's fever, from the clutches of which we had not yet won clear, was caused by the dank water that *The Prince of Wales* had carried from Ireland.

It was now the 23rd of July, and we were battling with the ice day and night. But every new day saw us

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nearer our objective, and on the 29th of the month we again sighted land. There is a note of the fact in my diary book, with the situation of the ship set down as N. lat. 62° 25', W. long. 70° I mind, with a strange clearness, taking that reading from Captain Turner, and I mind, too, how he boasted anew of his seamanship as he let Bessie, and then me, look through his telescope at the vast, lofty perpendicular rock that rose, like a cone, in an easy ascent from the sea. This was the Island of God's Mercies, sometimes called Upper Savage Island. At sight of this blank Gibraltar of the Arctic, the crew became vivacious, singing at their work and constantly watching the horizon. Their excitement soon infected the weary passengers, and Captain Macdonell, who was just recovering from a mild attack of the fever, bade the pipers fill their bags. So strange sounds reached the forbidding shores of the Island of God's Mercies that morning, and the sick folk below deck threw off their melancholy. At ten o'clock the following morning—August 1—a new coast-line appeared about ten leagues distant. A barren coast it was, but we knew it for the coast-line of North America, and so beheld it with mingled feelings. As we neared it, smoke began to curl upwards from a score of fires—the signal that the natives of the country were waiting to visit us. So we stood at the bulwarks, staring intently at the approaching shore, or went below to describe the heartening scene to the fever victims, to whom the news was as potent medicine.

Soon we could see the Esquimaux Indians approaching the vessel across the ice. They were heavily laden with their canoes and articles for traffic. As they came within speaking distance, these curious aborigines cried "Chimo" repeatedly,—their habitual expression of the desire for friendly barter. Presently they were aboard, carrying whalebone, bags of blubber, rich-looking furs, toy models, dresses, and other articles, and with the greatest alacrity and keenness they set about the exchanging of their wares for such trifles as glass beads, broken knives, and buttons. These strange folk were short in stature, but broadly built. Their copper-colored faces were uncommonly broad, and set off with high cheek-bones, and their small black eyes looked out from under lids that hung heavy with fat. I could not but remark how neatly these diminutive people were dressed. The outer garment, made of the skins of deer and seal, resembled a carrier's smock, and was sewn up in front to the chin. To the top of this garment a hood was fastened with a running string in it, which permitted the wearer to tighten the hood about his face when necessary. Under this outer garment was a shirt made of seals' bladders. The men wore sealskin breeches, which were gathered at the top like a mole-skin purse. Their boots were soled with the skin of the sea-horse.

The women wore boots that came to their hips; the tops of these boots were of an extraordinary width, and were held out by a strong bow of whalebone. Into these capacious boot-tops the children were dropped while the mothers of them bartered with us,—a performance carried out with such casualness that it amused us greatly.

If disappointed in their trading, these artless people became enraged. One stocky fellow, angered at MacCallum Mhor, grasped his long paddle and aimed a terrific blow at the strong man of our party. MacCallum, however, took the blow on his forearm, and black in the face with rage, gave the native such a clout on the head that he dropped to the deck like a sack of meal. Thereupon the Esquimaux women started to cry "Twa wi! twa wi!" the while pointing angrily at us. At this juncture we were ordered by Miles Macdonell to cease mingling with the now unsettled savages, and his order being heeded, harmony was soon restored.

"Now I'll show you a trick you never saw in Kildonan," cried Captain Turner, and dangle a battered kettle against the bulwarks, he spoke to an Esquimaux who sat in his canoe in the strip of open water surrounding the ship. The native, smiling broadly, set

about his trick, which in truth was unbelievably dexterous, and well worth a passing word. But first I must say a word or two about his canoe. It was probably twenty feet long, and not more than two feet across at its widest part. The framework was of wood and whale bone, and this was neatly covered with sealskin parchment, except for an aperture just big enough to encircle the body of the occupant. The Esquimaux sat in this aperture up to his waist, with his feet stretched forward. Round this, the only opening in the canoe, was a flat hoop, two inches high, and to it was attached a skin, with a running string in it. The Esquimaux seated himself, drew this string tightly about his waist, then drew his hood snugly about his face. This done, he inclined his body to the water, and instantly dipped down. The canoe floated on the icy water, bottom up! Its occupant was suspended, head down, underneath. For several seconds the savage and his canoe remained in this position, —in perfect congruity. Then, with a smile on his wet face, and apparently dry, the Esquimaux bobbed up and assumed his natural position. In truth, no such trick was ever performed in Sutherlandshire!

We left these queer people behind, and continued our voyage into the Strait, being anxious to reach York Factory, for the fever still lingered with us. On the 12th of August we made the North end of Mansell's Island,—lat. 62°, 38', long. 80°, 33'. The ice no longer impeded our progress, and for several days, under topgallant sails, we scudded along before a five-knot wind. There is nothing in my diary book that fastens my mind on this tedious period of our voyage. In one of my entries there is a brief reference to the attempt made by Captain Macdonell to instruct the able-bodied emigrants in the intricacies of military drills. The Captain was a born soldier, and as such, regarded the drilling of his subordinates as his prerogative. Unfortunately for the Captain's peace of mind and martial ambitions, however, he was obliged to deal with stubborn, unbiddable men on *The Prince of Wales*, and the upshot of his drilling was ill-feeling,—terminating finally in the abrupt abandonment of the senseless gyrations that he liked so well to order and direct.

On the 21st of August we got well into Hudson Bay, and no more ice was encountered after that. But here, on the very last lap of our voyage, we encountered a terrific storm. It came up suddenly,—an orgy of wind, sleet, and rain. The little ship was soon staggering before the savage gale, and every fresh blast threatened to dismast her. The skipper soon had the reeling vessel snug under close-reefed topsails and the foretopmast staysail, but even so we were in grave danger of being driven headlong on a lee-shore, for the horizon was covered with huge foaming billows, and the violence of the elements made complete control of the ship impossible. Yet I could not but admire the activities of Captain Turner during this appalling storm; whatever his faults (and he was not without grievous ones, as I shall presently show) he was an able seaman. In the midst of the storm he flew on sure feet from one part of the ship to another, shouting orders in a voice that rose above the uproar of the elements, and cursing the awkward members of his crew with strange, full-flavored sea oaths. Down in the hold, in the midst of this turmoil and danger, Mrs. McClain was seized with labor pains, and her groans, mingling with the howling of the wind among the rigging, and the awful sounds of the desperate pumps, made us put our fingers in our ears. For three days the storm raged, the ship drifting drunkenly among the dangerous shoals peculiar to Hudson Bay. But at last and long, in no more than ten fathoms of water, two anchors were fearfully cast. Fortunately, they held, and so the storm was weathered out in comparative safety. So, in a sea yet angry, but under a clear sky, we looked towards the West on the morning of August 29 and glimpsed, with avid eyes, the gateway to the Land of Promise!

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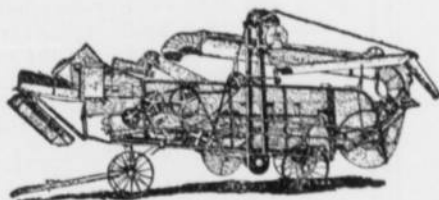
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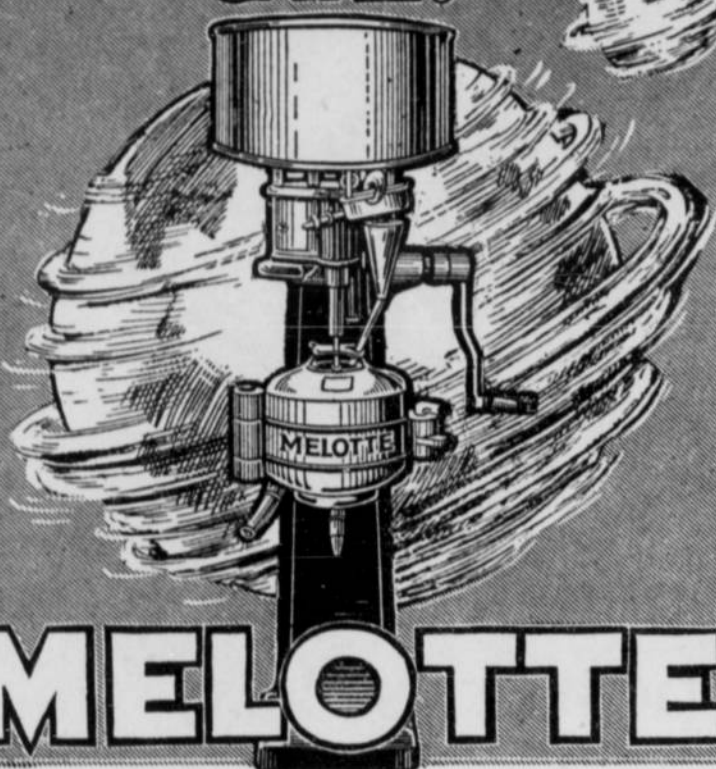
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YOU have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in your home both internally and externally. It will stop coughs and colds and heal burns, cuts, sores, bruises, etc.

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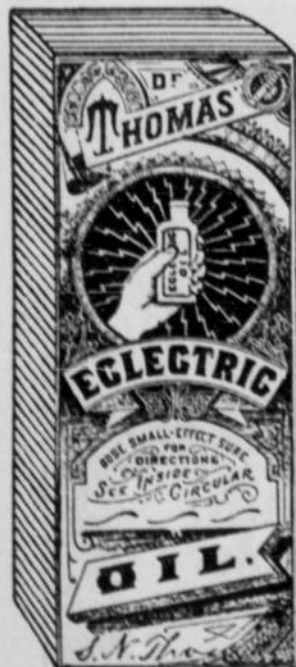
THAT DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL IS JUST AS EFFECTIVE IN TREATING YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

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Name

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Please write plainly.

7G.G.

The Evils of Unstable Money

Continued from Page 13

in value, and if it varied with the climate in Timbuctoo?

Formerly the yard was equal to the girth (geared) of the chieftain's waist. Later the yard was established as the length of the arm of Henry the Fourth. It is now the distance between two hair lines on a bar of metal alloy, in a glass case in a specially constructed brick room, maintained at a constant temperature and viewed only through a telescope lest the heat of the observer's body affect its length.

Thus the yard is a definite and unvarying unit of length that cannot change. You can count on the yard. You can be sure what length goods you will be getting ten years from now, if you contract for that length in yards today.

The pound is stabilized, the bushel, the watt, every other unit of commerce, has been mastered and stabilized, with an exactitude similar to that of our present yard. But the dollar, the unit of measurement that exceeds all of them in its quantity use, that enters into millions and millions of transactions of a commercial nature, that is on one side of nearly every bargain, the dollar is still running wild.

The dollar bought one and one-half times as much in 1896 as in 1913.

The value of the dollar (what it could buy) in May, 1920, a year and a half after the Armistice, was two-fifths as much as in 1913 and less than one-third as much as in 1896. Compared with 1896, in 1920 we had a 26-cent dollar, and in June, 1926, a 39-cent dollar!

Inflation and Deflation

The first step is to analyze the difficulty. Having found the source of the trouble, we can consider the remedy.

The reason for shrinkage in the value of the dollar is inflation. That is, too much money gets into circulation in proportion to the volume of business being done. This may come from an increase in the gold supply, or in the volume of bank credit, or in the volume of currency being printed. Or, it may come about because of a decrease in the volume of business being done. When any of these things happen money becomes "cheap"; it loses part of its value and does not buy as much.

On the other hand, when the general price level falls, look for the culprit in the decreasing supply of dollars—in deflation—less gold, less currency, less bank credit, in proportion to the volume of business being done.

The Remedy

The maintenance of a stable money system is a duty of government. As it is the duty of the individual to pay his debts, so it is equally the duty of the government to maintain a stable debt-paying medium.

A government which does not provide this has failed.

The ideal condition is one where the dollar is stable, that is, where a dollar will buy, month by month, year by year, decade by decade, the same average amount of general merchandise.

In this day of scientific index numbers, no solution of the money problem can be considered as final, sound and complete, no plan can live that does not comprehend a monetary unit of stable purchasing power.

Just as all forward steps in science must await the perfection of the necessary tools for observation, for recording and for measurement; just as it was of possible for Copernicus to clear up the mystery of the sun's apparent journey across the sky until he had a sextant, so the perfection of a measuring device was a necessary prelude to the stabilization of the dollar. As this device is comparatively new, it is not surprising that the problem of how to stabilize the value of money has not heretofore been completely solved and a sound plan agreed upon.

But now that this tool is available, in the Index Figure, we know that the only problem is to get this knowledge sufficiently diffused among the right people and then through the proper governmental agencies to adopt and enforce the right plan.

WAKED IN NIGHT IN AGONY OF PAIN

Better in twenty minutes after simple home treatment

Seized in the night with a pain in her side like pleurisy, an Oakland, California, woman got quick and complete relief by prompt home treatment.

"I applied Sloan's Liniment," she writes, "and now I shall never allow one bottle to be empty before buying another. In twenty minutes I was better. In a very short time—peacefully asleep."

The reason that Sloan's gets these remarkable results is that it doesn't just deaden the nerves. It stirs up your own curative forces to throw off the conditions that are causing the trouble.

Pat it on lightly—no need to rub. It's the medicine that does the work.

Immediately you feel a warm, comfortable glow as fresh, healing blood begins circulating through the affected spot. Tense, contracted muscles relax, congestion is broken up, the pain stops. So clean, pleasant and easy to use, too. All druggists—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

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Direct from New York Hippodrome
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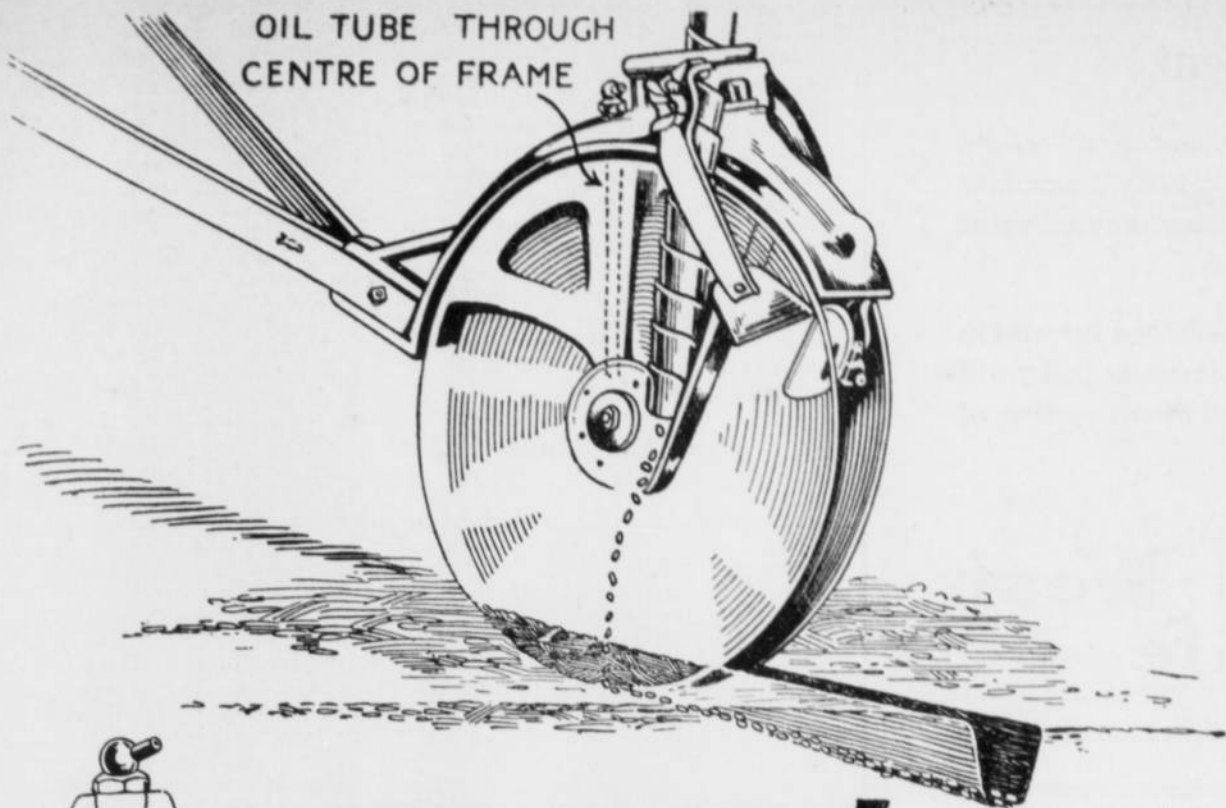


A Sweet Stomach!

What a pity when youth and vitality are set at naught by a disordered stomach, and bad breath! Don't have them at any age! Hearty eaters—hard smokers—high livers—find Stuart's a boon and blessing! Eat what you wish. Drink what you like. Then chew a Stuart tablet. That gives the stomach sufficient alkaline; the result is a sweet stomach, serene digestion, no pains, no gas.

Stuart's dyspepsia tablets are to be had at any drug store, and the price of a generous box is only 60c. Do try this utterly harmless and most effective corrective of gastric disturbance. A sweet stomach for sixty cents.

STUART'S
DYSPEPSIA TABLETS



no seed no crop!

THE most important implement on the farm is undoubtedly the Seed Drill—since no seed—no crop.

Riding in the dirt, close to the ground, it offered one of the greatest problems to farm implement manufacturers—the problem of proper lubrication.

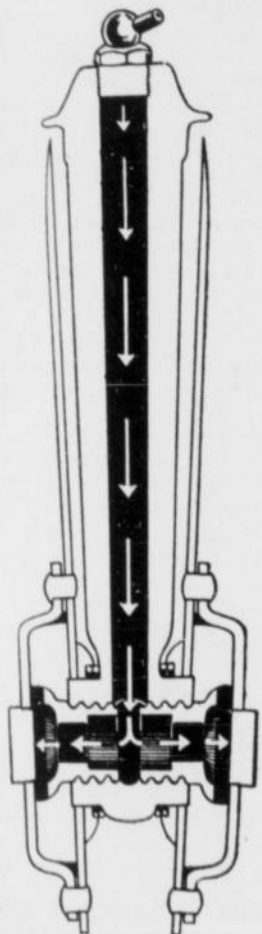
That problem has been solved by Alemite Lubrication Equipment—but note this warning from one of our greatest farm machinery manufacturers—

“The dealer must sell the farmer Genuine Alemite Lubricant”

That manufacturer is jealous of his product. He wants that machine to deliver what he has put into it—the best material and engineering skill in the manufacturing field to-day.

He knows that a good lubricant—“Alemite Lubricant for Farm Machinery”—is necessary for that machine to make it give 100% Service. Heed his warning. Insist on Alemite Lubricant. If your dealer does not carry it use this coupon and we will see that you get it.

F2



The Alemite fitting at the top of the frame provides a positive and quick means of lubrication, assuring a film of lubricant around and between every moving metal surface. The arrows indicate the path of the lubricant.



Alemite Products Co., Canada, Ltd.,
Belleville, Canada.
Please tell me what dealer in my district carries Alemite Lubricant for Farm Machinery.

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Address.....
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ALEMITE-ZERK

High Pressure Lubrication for Farm Implements

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

heard. The Canadian Pacific evidence is in and the Canadian National is now presenting what is expected to be the last evidence in the case. The C.P.R. witnesses stressed the difficulties of operation in the mountains, and called attention to diversity of conditions in East and West, as explanation of differences in rates. The Canadian National has put in a detailed calculation to support the view that the grain traffic is not profitable, and is expected to deal extensively with the situation in the maritime provinces and the demand of those provinces for special rates.

Transcontinental rates have been one of the prominent issues discussed during the hearing. Alberta has put in com-

parisons of their rates with the corresponding rates of Eastern Canada to Calgary and Edmonton, and has called attention to the disparity in the charges to Alberta points. To some extent this point of view has also been urged by Saskatchewan. Counsel for Manitoba, Winnipeg City and the Winnipeg Board of Trade have not opposed reduction in the Alberta rates, but have stipulated, in case the rates are cut to Alberta, for similar reductions on a mileage basis to Manitoba. The counsel for Manitoba have pressed the Alberta and Saskatchewan counsel to state their views on this question more precisely, but no final understanding of their relative positions has so far been reached.

British Columbia has attacked the mountain differential, and asked for its abolition. It has also put in specific criticisms of the rates on fruit and vegetables within British Columbia

and from British Columbia to prairie and eastern points. The railways have replied by presenting evidence of the difficulties of mountain operation even on the Canadian National. They also subjected the British Columbia evidence in regard to fruit and vegetables to a severe analysis and contended that the profits shown by the British Columbia exhibits were not in accordance with the facts.

During the examination of the last C.P.R. witness, George Stephen, assistant freight traffic manager, Winnipeg counsel analyzed what they claimed was an application from Saskatchewan for the revision of town tariffs. This analysis indicated that the Regina proposal would raise the rates in Manitoba and in a few places in Saskatchewan, but would lower them to most Saskatchewan points. Counsel for Saskatchewan, however, denied that he had

made any proposition for raising rates anywhere. What he proposed was a revision of the terminal tariffs on a straight reduction from the mileage basis rather than by the present system, which bases all rates west of Fort William on an artificial mileage to Winnipeg.

Conflicting Freight Rate Requests

A noticeable feature of the present case has been the neutrality of the railways as between the different claimants for rate changes. Requests which are often hard to reconcile have been made from various parts of the country, and it is the duty of the Railway Commission to reach a decision upon all these applications. The railways have for the most part contented themselves with insisting that their present revenues should not be endangered, but they have not endeavored to lay before

Cheerfully Independent!

Some day you will be considered "too old for the job." When that day comes, how will it find you — trusting to relatives or cheerfully independent?



A little saved from salary and invested in a Great-West Life Endowment policy will make old age the brightest portion of your life.

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 HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

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the board the proposals as to the disposition to be made of the various applications. In these circumstances the task of the Railway Commission is certain to be extremely difficult. With the maritime provinces and British Columbia pressing for substantial reductions, with Alberta and Saskatchewan putting in claims for further lowering of rates, and with other applications from industrial interests and some localities for special treatment, while the railways are emphasizing the need of the present or increased revenues, it would take a board of Solomon to reach a finding amid the divergent claims.

Both Sides of the Chinese Puzzle

Continued from Page 3

China had another opportunity to air her grievances. While the delegates of the Powers recognized the claims of China and admitted the need for revision of China's treaty relations with other countries, they all pleaded postponement, on the ground that they were not authorized to deal with such far-reaching questions. The Washington treaty was then at best a half-hearted remedy toward the alleviation of the acute problems of the Far East. Even this half-hearted measure was not carried out since, as mentioned above, the treaty was not ratified until very recently.

Such repeated disappointment produced in the mind of the Chinese a profound sense of distrust which results in the recent feeling of resentment. The Chinese today resent all forms of foreign domination and exploitation, and demand a fundamental change in her international relations. This state of mind is not likely to be changed by any amount of sweet lullabys of verbal promises, if such are not substantiated by actual facts!

No Stable Government?

The argument has been advanced that the treaties between China and other countries cannot be revised until China has proved herself capable of establishing a strong government, that will be able to maintain peace and order. On the surface such an argument is not without force; but in reality it is putting the cart before the horse, as Dr. Ward remarked. It is inconceivable that any government can function effectively if its sovereignty is so limited as the Chinese government by foreign countries. Psychologically no government that tolerates the status quo can command the respect of the nation, without which its authority is meaningless. Practically it is impossible for a government to function when its judicial power is repudiated by the alien residents, its important cities dotted with foreign concessions, and its financial sources limited and controlled by other countries. To demand efficiency of government after having imposed such restrictions on the nation is like throwing a man in the muddy pool and then demand him to be clean before allowing him to come out of it. It is absolutely impossible.

The North vs. The South

The internal aspect of the Chinese problem has been unduly confused by the multiplicity of names and groups that appear in the press. But if we penetrate through the surface we shall find a definite alignment of two opposing parties. These two parties have been erroneously styled as the Northern and the Southern. The former consists of the forces of Chang Tso-lin, of Manchuria, Chang Tsung-chang, of Shantung, and Sun Chuan-fang, of Shanghai, with Chang Tso-lin, as the dominating figure. The latter includes all the forces of the Kuomintang as well as that of the Kuominchun under the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang. At present the North has Peking as its headquarters, while the South has Hankow. The real strife, according to the observation of R. O. Hall, of Great Britain, is between the old Imperialists, whose stronghold happens to be in the North and the new Republicans who started their campaign from the South. From the Chinese point the fight is between "a party with a definite program and ideals against a party that has no program or ideals," between the Nationalists or Cantonese and the Militarists

or the Northerners. The moral support of the nation, both North and South, is with the Nationalist Party.

Russia a Friend of China

At the opening of this article we said the Chinese problem is essentially Chinese and does not owe its origin to any other people, neither the commercialists nor the missionaries nor the Russian Bolsheviks. This statement is not meant to deny the relationship—the intimate relationship—that exists between China and Russia today. Here we shall explain the nature of this relationship, and also have a glimpse of the differences and similarities between the Nationalist movement of China and the Communist movement of Russia.

China in her struggle for freedom is anxious to have friends among the great nations of the world. But of all none has shown such friendliness as Russia. While the other Powers are tenaciously holding on to the special privileges they have wrested from China by force, Russia voluntarily surrendered hers to China and entered into a new treaty relationship with China on the basis of equality. The Chinese would not be human if they did not feel more friendly towards Russia.

There are people who would warn China of the treacherous designs behind the apparent good turn of Russia. They claim that Russia had always been the most malicious nation of Europe in her international relations. Such an accusation requires a special reading of history, which we are not disposed to do in this article. But even if such were true, it does not follow that China should turn down the obvious hand of friendship from Russia. In other words, Russia might have been the political Samaritan of Europe, but for the cruelly abused China a good Samaritan may be more helpful than the apathetic priests.

On the other hand this friendly relation between China and Russia does not mean that China is to adopt the Bolshevik government any more than the Italo-German Alliance commits Germany to the regime of Mussolini. As H. G. Wells says "Our illustrated papers have published photographs of Kuomintang leaders with Borodin and other Bolshevik representatives in support of the 'Red' accusation. But that no more commits China and Russia to a hand-and-glove alliance than the photographs in circulation of the poor little Manchurian Emperor boy with a British 'tutor' standing like a keeper beside him commit Great Britain to a restoration of the Son of Heaven's sacrifices in Peking."

Kuomintang—The People's Party

When we come to examine the nature and purpose of the Kuomintang, or the People's Party, in China, we find it poles asunder from the Bolshevik movement in Russia, both as to nature and to purpose. The Russian Reds are under the domination of the laboring class, while the Chinese movement is headed by the students and other intellectual leaders of the nation. The former is a revolution of one class against another; while the latter is a movement that includes all classes alike. The former is economical, aiming at Communism; while the latter is political, struggling for national liberty. The former endeavors to carry on propaganda all over the world; while the latter desires to be left alone in her effort to solve her own problems. To regard the two as one and the same movement requires the wildest stretch of imagination!

Some people, who ought to know better, have compared the present movement in China to the Boxer movement of 1900. There is a slight similarity between the two, but the difference between them is so great that no comparison of them can help being misleading. I say there is a little likeness, because both are due to the excessive domination of China by the Powers. On the other hand their method and motive are as different as day and night. The Boxers were the most ignorant and superstitious element of the nation; but the Nationalists are the most educated and enlightened of them. The leaders of the Boxers were men who had no knowledge of countries other than China, and it was their intention to drive all foreigners out so as

to keep an absolute seclusion of herself; but the leaders of the Nationalists are those who have intimate knowledge of the world, and many of them have been educated in foreign countries. Their hope is to reform China's relations with the world Powers so as to make the mutual contact more freely and more profitable, as well as more friendly. And finally the Boxers tried to get rid of the foreigners by violence, while the Nationalists invite all countries to regulate their relations with China by peaceful negotiations.

What do the Chinese Want?

In conclusion we need only to sum up the primary aspirations of the Chinese people, which are at the bottom of the present situation. To avoid all details, one might say the fundamental aspirations of the Chinese are two in number. First of all the Chinese people are aspiring to establish a strong, effective, and democratic system of government. That government may not be like the American Republic; it may be different from the British Commonwealth; it may have little in common with the government of France; but it must be adapted to the history and experience of the Chinese people. She endeavors to learn the best she can find in the West, and she has to be true to her national heritage as well as to be mindful of her particular national needs of the time.

In order that she may realize this ambition, she demands the Powers to adopt an hands-off policy in regard to the internal problems of China. For whatever reason it was done we need not enquire, but the Powers have not let China have a free hand in settling her own problems. It has now become imperative that, in the interest of China as well as for the sake of world peace, the Powers should refrain from any intervention in China's internal entanglements.

The second aspiration of China is to be a competent and useful member in the family of nations. She has a great heritage from the past, and she is endowed with the possession of great resources—human and natural. Consequently she feels the responsibility to make her contribution to the commonwealth of the world. With her heritage of a unique civilization and her possession of immense potentialities for the good of humanity, she fails to see why she should not be allowed to a free hand in making her contribution to the world.

To realize such an ideal the Chinese demand that all international restrictions upon the sovereignty of China which are an obstacle to the progress of China and hindrance to her endeavors in promoting the welfare of the world, should be removed as soon as possible. In the interest of the well-being of the Chinese nation and for the mutual understanding of the nations, China cannot afford to let the status quo continue for any length of time. China is naturally patient and peace loving; but even the most peaceful can be goaded into armed struggle if every other experiment proves ineffective. Although China is not yet prepared to restore her sovereignty by force of arms, yet with the firm determination of a solidly united nation and with a well organized economic power she is ready to go the full length and to pay the highest price for her national freedom and sovereignty. Any further postponement or armed intimidation on the part of the Powers will only serve to irritate the Chinese and strengthen their conviction. The peace of the world in the next generation will depend largely on the wisdom and statesmanship with which the world Powers deal with the present Chinese situation.

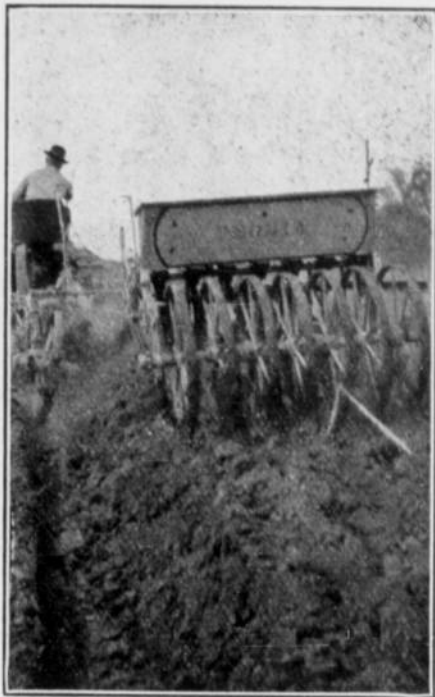
No Relief for U.S. Farmers

Continued from Page 2

price of corn and the price of hogs. But there has been such instability that the farmer can seldom tell whether he is going to win or lose by selling or feeding his corn. It is believed that the federal farm board can make such contracts with the packers as will permanently stabilize the price of corn and the price of hogs, and maintain a proper relation between them. Beyond question the farmers in the corn belt have lost hundreds of millions of dollars

through lack of some stabilizing influence comparable to the proposed federal farm board.

Having thus summarized the provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill we must view it in historical perspective to realize what has mobilized farmers north, south and west to its enthusiastic support. A prophecy that 1928 will see the bill enacted would be without support unless we reviewed at some length and in some detail the history of



The Plow Drill

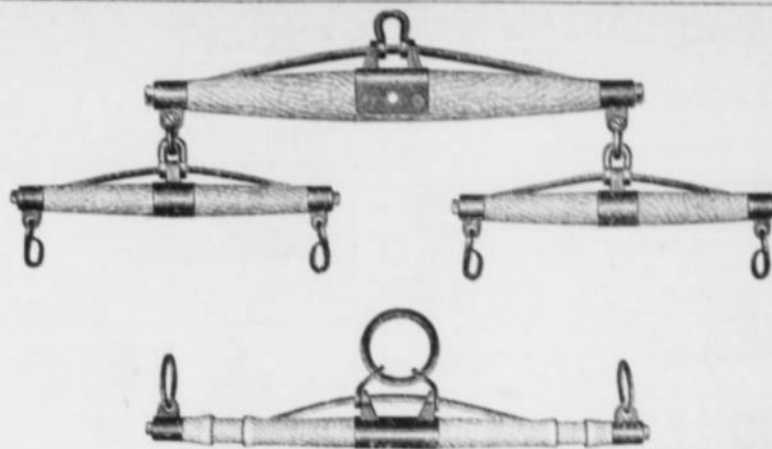
A type of implement which is coming into use in the American wheat belt. It is a one-man outfit which plows and seeds at one operation. The chief claim made for it is that seed gets a good start in the freshly plowed and packed bed before it has a chance to dry out.

agriculture during the Harding and Coolidge administrations.

The War Finance Corporation

The American farmer in 1921 had apparently fallen over a precipice and was hurtling through space to destruction. He was saved from utter ruin by falling into a tree. Congress had come to his rescue by reviving the war finance corporation, which, under the masterly direction of Eugene Meyer, jr., extended lavish but judicious credits to the farmers' co-operatives, the livestock loan companies, and the local banks—water-logged with unredeemable farmers' notes and mortgages. The intermediate credit banks were established. The farmers co-operatives were relieved from the menace of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The federal reserve bank system was given a freer hand in extending agricultural credits. Legislation was passed to check speculative manipulation of the grain market, and long-standing abuses in the stock yards at Chicago. World conditions meanwhile were making some progress back to normalcy. By March 1923, the American farmer was able to breathe freely and look about. Seemingly he might descend from the tree and begin to work his way back to the mountain top, or at least to some plateau where he could go on with production in comparative safety with moderate profit.

The best that can be said for him in March 1927, is that he is still up the tree. The anticipated deflation of industry, wages and transportation has not come about. The United States has a tariff wall not only the highest in its history, but probably the highest ever erected by any nation in the history of the world. Drastic restriction upon immigration has given the wage-earner a protected market. Special legislation has increased the freight tariff charged by the railway companies and the wages paid their employees. Prices for all products, of which there is not an exportable surplus, are extremely high. And wages on and off the farm have necessarily advanced with the decrease in the purchasing power of money. The result has been an unequal price level which is the core of agricultural distress in the United States.



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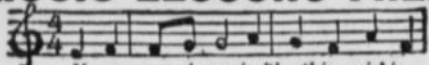
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THE DOO DADS The Magic Apples No. 7**The Doo Dads**

Such a time as Nicky and Tiny are having! You will remember that Tiny took some of the magic medicine, Shrinko—took too much in fact, and got so that you couldn't see him even if you were standing right alongside him. When Tiny threw the black paint at him, it was a little better. You could see the paint if he was headed your way, but if he was tail toward you, like as not you would run into him.

Nicky can't think of any better way to make Tiny so as you could see him again than to paint the rest of the elephant's hide. So the pair of them, boy and beast, start off for Doc Sawbones where they expect to be able to get more black paint.

On the way over it started to snow. Jimminy Crickets how it came down! Great, big, wet, heavy flakes. Tiny doesn't like cold weather at any time, and wet snow just absolutely makes him sick. But he trudges along behind Nicky, rumbling and grumbling to himself up and down the whole length of his hollow snout.

If Nicky had looked behind once in a while he would have seen what was happening, but he, too, was so wet and cold that he shoved his hands into his pockets and narrowed his eyes to a little slit to keep out the sleet.

All the time the wet snow was melting the paint off Tiny's face, and pretty soon he is sure to become invisible again. And as the paint trickled

off his face, the snow heaped up on his broad back and on top of his head.

When Nicky finally did look back, he couldn't see Tiny anywhere. Hold on! What's this? Looks like a locomotive and a train of cars with snow piled on top of the roofs. Sure enough, it's Tiny.

Just about this time Tiny, decided he had had enough of sleet and cold and bolted for home, Nicky after him. Down the main street of Dooville they go lickety-split. All that Flannelfoot, the cop, and the little Doo Dads can see is a heap of snow as big as a straw stack plunging along with a roar like ice in a rushing river. Look out Doo Dads! This is the most dangerous straw pile that ever took to its heels!

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

[Continued on next page]

LIVESTOCK

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

RAISE CHINCHILLAS FOR US! WE PAY cash for pelts. Get the best and make money. All Star have more prize-winning fur bearers than all western fur farms combined. Write today for our co-operative plan. Ask for booklet G. All Star Rabbitry, 844-846 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, 6-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS — PROFITABLE, easily managed. Bred does, \$12; bucks, \$5.00; five months, \$8.00 pair, pedigreed. Grandsons, sweepstakes in class of 60. J. E. Heise, Isabella, Man. 6-2

CANADA'S BEST CHINCHILLAS, REGISTERED, pedigreed. Why experiment with unknown strains? Get quality stock from Wm. Mackay, Box 285, Swift Current, Sask. 4-6

CHINCHILLAS—WRITE FOR CHINCHILLA Questions and Answers. Tell us what you want to know. Crescent Fur Farm 845C Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 3-4

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—CHOICE, SELECTED bucks, ten months old, best strain, pedigreed, rich dark colors. Get one to improve your stock. \$7.00 each. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask. 6-3

CHINCHILLAS, PEDIGREED, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable. Wm. Rowan, Young, Sask. 6-3

HIGHEST GRADE CHINCHILLAS—PEDIGREED mature does, \$10; bucks, \$5.00. Henry Picket, Cheviot, Sask. 4-4

SELLING — HIGH-CLASS CHINCHILLAS, from imported stock, all ages and prices. John Tester, Amazon, Sask. 4-4

REGISTERED CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM imported stock. Get my prices before buying. James Adams, Carlyle, Sask. 4-4

CHINCHILLAS—PAIRS, FULL-GROWN, prize-winning stock, \$10. Geo. S. Brown, Theodora, Sask. 4-4

TRUE IMPORTED CHINCHILLAS, ACCLIMATED, adults, bucks, \$7.00; does, \$10; three months, \$15. W. A. Skene, Pincher Creek, Alta. 6-5

CHINCHILLAS, \$15 PAIR; BUCKS, \$6.00, Rex Fur Farm, Isabella, Man. 6-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

52-62 DAYS FROM MARCH FIRST YOU WILL know what your litters and luck will be with your Silver Black foxes at the MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B., Can. Secure your pair now before whelping time and ranch here till next fall. Fully registered foxes, well furred, well colored. Reasonably priced. Can accept deferred payments or take car oats and heavy work horses in exchange. Write me. MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B. 6-4

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your wants. Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

REAL FOXHOUND PUPS, BEAUTIFULLY bred, black, white and tan, price \$10 each, male or female. Parents loud tongued and trailers on coyote. Stayers to the finish. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 6-5

REGISTERED FEMALE IRISH WOLFHOUND, brown, born May, 1925, price \$40. Also registered female Russian, born June, 1925, white and orange. \$30. They are nice ones. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 4-8

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages. All supplies. Reliable Bird Co. 465 1/2 Portage Ave. Winnipeg 3-13

PAIR WOLFHOOUNDS, PARTLY TRAINED, been in four kills, \$30; guaranteed killer, \$30; pups seven months, \$10. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 4-3

FOX TERRIERS (TRICOLORED) PUPPIES— Males, \$8.00; females, \$6.00. Wolfhound pups, half grown, crossbred, \$8.00 or \$14 pair. H. Murray, Beverley, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED FEMALE collie pups, \$5.00 each, without papers. J. H. Rhodes, Brant, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—PACK OF THREE TRAINED WOLF- hounds, two catchers, one killer, \$100. F. Stoughton, Gull Lake, Sask. 5-2

IRISH SETTER BITCH, ALSO LABRADOR dog, Retriever land or water, unregistered, \$50 each. Thompson, Box 531, Duncan, B.C. 6-2

LOVELY SINGING CANARIES, \$5.00, \$8.00, Mrs. Livingston, Trossachs, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—REGISTERED FEMALE COLLIES, \$15 each. 1005-24 Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. 6-5

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, FROM REAL GOOD heifers, \$5.00 each. John Tickle, High Bluff, Man. 6-2

RABBITS — SIBERIAN BLACKS, CHOICE pairs, \$7.00. Alfred Wells, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-2

SELLING — COLLIES, R. HIMS, PENSE, Sask. 5-3

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macerrie, Sask. 3-24

SELLING—PURE-BRED GREYHOUND BITCH in pups. Price \$30. Box 32, Benson, Sask. 6-2

POULTRY

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Baby Chix and Hatching Eggs

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

For April hatch chix \$35.00 per hundred
For May hatch chix \$30.00 per hundred
For June hatch chix \$25.00 per hundred

HATCHING EGGS \$2.00 per setting of fifteen
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C. P. R. DEMONSTRATION FARM
Strathmore, Alberta

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S. C. White Leghorns,
Farris Strain,
50 100 500
\$9.50 \$18.00 \$85.00
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes,
Guilford Strain,
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\$10.50 \$20.00 \$95.00
Our big new electric
Incubator gives them
more strength, vitality.
From Manitoba bred-to-
lay flocks. Years of ex-
perience given on to you.
Take no chances. We prepay; 100 per cent. alive.
Hatching eggs. Write today. HAMBLY (Elec-
tric) HATCHERY, 49 MORLEY AVE., WPG.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, HATCHING eggs and cockerels. Apply for price list to E. W. Appleby, Mission City, B.C. Winners of world's record-breaking egg-laying contest, 1925-26, Agass, B.C.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—Strong,



healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies. Write today for free catalogue. Winnipeg's Oldest Dependable Hatchery. E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES, 390 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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are bred from Manitoba Approved Flocks and some of the heaviest laying flocks in Manitoba. Hatched by electricity, in Winnipeg. Healthy, vigorous chicks that will live and grow. All popular varieties. 100 per cent. live delivery. Free catalogue. WINDSOR'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY 1527 Main St., Winnipeg

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs. Bred-to-lay stock from hardy Alberta pure strains. Utility matings consist of excellent females and males whose dams laid to 299 in their pullet year. Also special pens. Write for price list. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

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Hatched from free range healthy flocks, selected for high record layers of improved type and size. We hatch them under natural conditions which ensures large, vigorous, quality chicks. Shipped fresh from the incubator. Send for price list. United Farms Hatchery, Myrtle St., Winnipeg, Man.



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BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS—GET spring deliveries from the R.O.P. Breeders' Association of British Columbia, the only R.C. poultry organization officially recognized by Dominion Government. We offer high-grade stock only. Baby chicks and hatching eggs from hens with high official records closely related to world's record birds. All commercial breeds. Eggs safely delivered anywhere in Canada. Chicks as far east as Port Arthur. For information and price list, write E. A. Lloyd, secretary, R.O.P. Breeders' Association of B.C., University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Don't wait—order now.

BABY CHICKS — OVER 10,000 BREEDERS tested for bacillary, white diarrhoea and pullets from tested hens. Our fourth year in business. Prompt service and square dealings. Prices and terms free on request. Bopp Hatchery, Fergus Falls, Minn. 3-6

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—HIGHEST QUALITY BRED- to-lay Barred Rocks, University strain, mated with cockerels from best flocks in province. Also equally good White Wyandottes. Now booking orders. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 6-5

BOOKING ORDERS HIGH-CLASS BRED-TO- lay Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks. Prices on request. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Weir, Sask. 6-6

"ROCK-DOITTE" CHICKS—HEALTHY, AC- climated, four years R.O.P. breeding and selection. Agency Sol-Hot brooders. Guy Power, Virden, Man. 6-3

Various

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, MAR- quette, Man., home of the pure breeds and best laying strains. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, flock headed by 40-42 pound husky American sires. First mating, 42-pound sire, 16-18-pound hens, eight eggs, \$5.00; second mating, 40-pound sire, 15-pound hens, eight eggs, \$4.00. Large Toulouse geese, two pens, unrelated, eggs 75c each; Mammoth Pekin ducks, eight eggs, \$2.00; Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; S. C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. 6-2

JERSEY BLACK GIANT PULLETS—LARGEST somewhat fowl known. Cockerels weigh to 12 pounds. Pullets, \$2.50 each; cocks, \$5.00 to \$10. Imported stock, hatching eggs, \$4.50 setting. Rose Vernon, B.C. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK AND Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. Three 14-inch Hamilton breaker bottoms, fits also Oliver plow. Good as new. J. J. Friesen, Box 145, Altona, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00 each; also few Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. G. R. Guest, Trossachs, Sask. 5-2

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

WANTED—W. C. B. POLISH HENS OR PUL- lets. A. W. Fleming, Lac Vert, Sask.

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.50 EACH. Miss C. E. Tully, Reaburn, Man. 6-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, PULLETS, \$2.00 and \$3.00. S. H. Rowlin, Maldstone, Sask.

Brahmas

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE BRAHMAS cockerels, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. Jas. Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Stuart Owens, Rockhaven, Sask.

PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. A. McKinnon, Glenside, Sask.

SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMA SETTING EGGS, also cockerels. Peter Mohaw, Aylesbury, Sask.

Black Langshans

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. John H. Smith, Maple Creek, Sask.

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, LEADING light breed pen 1925-1926, Alberta Egg-laying Contest, 2,232 eggs. General mating hatching eggs, \$1.25 15; \$7.00 100. Price of eggs from special pens on application. Eggs from our second generation registered hens May delivery only. Ernest R. Nicholls, Big Valley, Alta. 6-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORN cockerels, exhibition and production, for sale. Booking orders for baby chicks. Wetherall, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 2-6

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Rates and Instructions at Top of Page 53

CO-12

If we can sell it for others—we can sell it for you.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B. We are asked to state that Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask., is "Sold Out" of Barred Rock Cockerels.

POULTRY

EDEN GROVE FARM, SELLING—44 CHOICE S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, the pick of 250, from Farris' 300-egg strain, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. For orders of two or more, 15 per cent. off each. C.N. or C.P. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 6-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, females from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta Laying Contest, male from 264-egg pen. Price 20 cents each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 5-2

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, good winter layers, 15 for \$1.50 and over, 8c an egg. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 130, Carlyle, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Peel, Brownlee, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, \$2.00 per setting; three settings, \$5.00. Special price for incubators. Dave Van No, Lethbridge, Sask. 6-2

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50, fifteen; \$3.00, thirty; \$5.00 hundred. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 6-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, two dollars each. Guaranteed good. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta. 6-4

FERRIS STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Harold Sinclair, Edmore, Man. 6-4

SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00, exhibition laying strain. Ralph Saynor, Piapot, Sask. 6-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Bronze toms and hens. K. Handford, Snowdate, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. E. Rosendahl, Mervin, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, from Gullid's best laying strain, \$1.75 each. Sanford McFarland, Cardale, Man. 6-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. J. Dalziel, Biggar, Sask. 6-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Lyman Robinson, Mariapeth, Man. 6-4

BARRON'S LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, best laying strains. Crysia Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 6-4

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, over 225-egg strain, \$2.00 setting; three settings, \$5.00. Jack Butchart, Plumus, Man. 6-4

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 up to \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Gair, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 6-4

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM DIRECT Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$5.00 per 100. William Bell, Baintree, Alta. 6-4

BARRON'S LARGE, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, best laying strain, \$2.00. V. A. Dunbar, Estlin, Sask. 6-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Leonard F. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 6-4

HATCHING EGGS, TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 6-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. R. H. Fogal, Lethbridge, Sask. 6-4

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Lee Smith, Kennedy, Sask. 6-4

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—EGGS FOR hatching and baby chicks. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 6-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. T. R. Rouleau, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00. Mrs. S. Robinson, Hartney, Man. 6-4

Black Langshans

BLACK LANGSHANS — BERRY'S BRED-TO- lay strain, prize winners, cockerels, \$5.00. C. McCann, Marquis, Sask. 6-4

Minorcas

PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, dams government culled, slow recommended Department, Ottawa, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED, SINGLE COMB, BLACK MINORCA hatching eggs, \$2.00 a setting 15; additional settings, \$1.00 each. Minorcas took first prize at poultry fair. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$3.00; two \$5.00. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 6-4

SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. H. J. Lemmeister, Box 42, Denzil, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50. F. Schmeidler, Findlater, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.50 each, combs frosted little. Julia Roettger, Findlater, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, \$2.00 each. Wm. A. Thomas, Saltcoats, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels, large birds, \$2.25. G. B. Holcomb, Sifton, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.25; two, \$4.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 6-4

Orpingtons

AUSTRALIAN BLACK ORPINGTON HATCH- ing eggs, \$4.00 and \$5.00 for 15; \$20 and \$30 for 100. A small deposit books your order. Play safe. Good winter layers. Can ship second week in April. Miss Laura Schmidt, Ridgeway, Sask. 6-4

PURE CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS, FROM winning males and selected females, laying strain, five and ten dollars each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, 15, \$3.00; 50, \$7.00. Cut this out for future reference. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 6-4

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, IN- spected, prize-winning, laying strain. Geo. Lawson, Tofteld, Alta. 6-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS \$2.00. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50, from government inspected, prize-winning, laying strain. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofteld, Alta. 6-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7.00, 100 eggs. James Dyer, Elbow, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00, quality birds, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00; hens, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta. 6-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS from inspected flock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Lee, Tofteld, Alta. 6-4

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ernest Coulter, Cabri, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, single, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Wm. Miskell, Rosetown, Sask. 6-4

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$3.00. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Andrew Black, Margaret, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 6-2

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, from first-class breeding stock, \$3.00 for 15, \$12 for 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Victor Hagberg, Meadows, Man. 6-2

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00. Jas. Whiteside, Sceptre, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Alex. Campbell, Bengough, Sask. 6-3

IMPORTED PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. E. Bonner, Birtle, Man. 5-2

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit. Lady "G" laid 237 eggs, ten months; 61 eggs, 61 days. Beauty and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from best strains of bred-to-lay flocks in the province. Flocks have been graded annually for four years past by government grader; price \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Davidson Poultry Society, Davidson, Sask. 2-6

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Eggs matter of correspondence. Sisters to three are leading the present Saskatchewan Egg-laying Contest. My Rock pen is in first place, my Wyandotte pen second. C. N. Fisher, Davidson, Sask. 4-3

UNIVERSITY STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sons of 651 high pedigree male, the best obtainable \$5.00 and \$4.00 each; pair, \$9.00 and \$7.00 respectively. Shipped on approval. M. C. MacKenzie, Box 144, Lashburn, Sask. 3-4

HIGH-PRODUCTION BRED BARRED ROCKS, same as my contest pen. Mating males, high selected and R.O.P. direct from "Winter Egg" farm, winners Saskatchewan contest three successive years, and Mrs. McNabb, Chicks, prepaid April, \$25; May, \$23, 100; Eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 10. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 5-5

CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN CONTINENT—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 upwards. Booking orders now for Rock and Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue containing prices and list of winnings. "Winter Egg" Farm, Lashburn, Alta. 1-6

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. Eggs in season, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 5-3

YELLOW BROOK FARM, MANITOBA AP-PROVED FLOCK. Bred Rock cockerels, from pedigree sire whose dam had record of 243 eggs, \$4.00. \$5.00. Robert Woodcock, Box 426, Minnedosa, Man. 5-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, Lethbridge Experimental Farm, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15; late settings, \$5.00; \$8.00, 100. William Burrows, Lethbridge, Alta. 5-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVERNMENT APPROVED FLOCK, heavy-laying strain, selected males, \$5.00 per 100; \$1.25 per 13. Mrs. C. Brown, Melita, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from the Maple Leaf Poultry Farm cockerels and imported U. S. hens, price \$3.00. Mrs. J. Woodcock, Botha, Alta. 3-6

COCKERELS—FROM DAMS WITH RECORDS of 213-277 eggs, pedigrees furnished, \$3.50, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vancouver, B.C. 4-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GOOD, heavy birds, nicely barred, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. H. Baker, Box 78, Regina, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, dark ones, from good laying strain, \$3.00 each, three for \$7.00. James Leitch, Yellowknife, Sask. 4-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00, \$2.50 each, according to development. John Watson, Watrous, Sask. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BEST strains in provinces, \$5.00 each; eggs, all the 1926 average 177. Flock not culled. Write for breeding and winnings. Joseph G. Parker, Lethbridge, Alta. 4-3

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; yearlings, same, \$5.00. Mrs. J. Coolidge, Birch Hills, Sask. 3-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVT. approved, bred-to-lay, \$6.00, 100; \$1.50 for 15; \$2.00 for 50. W. S. Murray, Regina, Man. 6-5

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from government selected heavy-laying strains, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. J. D. Campbell, Boissevain, Man. 6-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN, selected by Federal Government, \$3.00 and \$5.00. L. H. Christians, Red Deer, Alta. 6-2

FOR SALE—BUFF, ROCK AND JERSEY BLACK cockerels, from government mated pens, each \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. R. W. Risling, Newburg, Alta. 6-2

FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN of exhibition quality Bred Plymouth Rock, only \$2.50 for 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Creighton, Sask. 6-5

BARRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, good splendid birds, from imported bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50, \$5.00. J. Patterson, Hearne, Sask. 6-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—PEN IN the Egg-laying Contest, 1926, averaged over 177 eggs per hen; \$1.75 for 15 eggs; \$3.00 for 30. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 6-4

BARRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from 260-295 Gull's egg strain, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Ted Wolf, Grenfell, Sask. 6-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SNAPPY DARK ones, very best, from strains breeding, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Common, Hazelton, Sask. 6-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Sired BY stock winning silver cup three years, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Thos. Taylor, Le Roy, Sask. 6-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, BIG, strong birds of laying strain, \$2.50 each. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 6-4

BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, \$2.25. George Thompson, Newton, Man. 6-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—200-EGG strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00; handsome birds. Stewart and Williams, Forestburg, Alta. 6-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Barker's strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. William Coghill, Congress, Sask. 5-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, flock government culled last five years, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 5-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from pedigree stock, winter-laying strain, \$2.00 each. Chas. Rawlings, Brownlee, Sask. 5-2

DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. George Hicks, Mossbank, Sask. 5-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Don. Coghill, Congress, Sask. 5-2

CHOICE BARRED ROCK AND R. C. WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Chas. Adsett, Munton, Alta. 3-4

VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00. Contest pullets averaged 196. Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Birch Hills, Sask. 3-6

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR sale, \$3.00. Gull's laying strain. Mrs. Oscar Barne, Tofield, Alta. 3-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, stock generated from Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, \$2.00 each. Jos. Kulch, Oyen, Alta. 4-4

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, healthy birds, \$2.00 each. Alex. Robb, Thornhill, Man. 4-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Wm. Jaffray, Kirkella, Man. 4-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Adam Smith, Drake, Sask. 4-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Prince, Dugald, Man. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. R. H. Scott, Wolseley, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. R. M. Armstrong, Hearne, Sask. 4-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GULL STRAIN, \$2.50 each. Fred Williamson, Strathclair, Man. 4-3

SELLING—APPROVED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50. Joe Lewis, Cypress River, Man. 4-3

Poultry Supplies

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE

and does it cheaply and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock, \$1.00, postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. ERINDALE POULTRY FARM, ROUTE 6, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO.

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Best green food for poultry. Will grow anywhere. Sends up stout stalk 3 feet high, loaded with tender leaves. Yield extremely heavy. Small space will furnish green food for big flock. Three big packages of Chicken Lettuce seed and six months' subscription to Poultry Success only 50c.

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JUBILEE INCUBATORS—SOL HOT OIL brooders—Royal coal brooders. Delivered anywhere in the West. Write for quotations and catalogue. A. I. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 844 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C. 4-5

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR positively does make hens lay more eggs. Pratt's guarantee of your money back if it fails is good with all Pratt dealers.

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"WYCLIFFE" ROSE COMB REDS—HATCHING eggs, from four grand pens of hardy, vigorous mountain raised (3,000 feet above sea level) high-production birds. All females in matings sired by same sire as Sweetman's high record contest pen, 2,371 eggs, and a brother of his 275-egg official contest bird. Males, in matings, are 240-241-242 and 245-egg birds. Prices reasonable. Mating list on request. William Cox, Wycliffe, B.C. 5-2

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$5.00, two for \$8.00; hens and pullets, \$1.50 each; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; from exhibition high-producing stock. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 6-5

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EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM HEAVY- laying strain Single Comb Rhode Island Red stock, \$1.00 per setting of 13, in lots of five or more, 75c. Miller and Clemens, Rockyford, Alta. 6-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching eggs, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per 15. M. Long, Crossfield, Alta. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man. 6-2

SELLING—CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$2.50 each. Pekin drakes, \$2.00. Geo. Walton, Springfield, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Wurtz, Duff, Sask. 5-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, winter layers, \$2.50 each. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 5-4

BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; from selected pen, \$5.00. J. B. Wyllie, Crossfield, Alta. 5-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 4-4

LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, laying strain \$3.00 each. Norma Horning, Maclellin, Sask. 4-3

POULTRY

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCK- erels, university strain, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Edgar Ferguson, Durban, Man. 4-3

SELLING—CHOICE RHODE ISLAND COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 1-6

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; good color. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 6-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, SINGLE and double comb, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 for 15. Jack Ferguson, Raimore, Man. 6-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50. R. Himsel, Pense, Sask. 6-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. W. Oakes, Somerset, Man. 6-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Succow, Sask. 2-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, FROM 40-pound sire, university strain, 18 to 25 pounds, 50c. per pound. E. R. Woepel, Liberty, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, all over 20 pounds, splendid birds, in good health, guaranteed, \$9.00. L. M. Hurren, Outram, near Estevan, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, FROM PRIZE- winning stock, June 7 hatch, straight bronzes, 17-19 pounds, \$9.00; 19-21 pounds, \$10. D. G. Primeau, Tuxford, Sask. 6-2

GOOSE EGGS, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, early layers, good hatchers, 40 cents each. Miss Flowers, Nokomis, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, Martin's strain, \$2.50. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, 25 pounds, \$10; hens, \$2.50. L. Stables, Summerby, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES FOR SALE, choice birds. Price \$2.25 each. Edwin Foster, Stoughton, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkey eggs, from imported stock, 40 cents each. Mrs. Ernest Peckford, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, STRONG strain, spring birds, \$10. Mrs. A. H. Elliot, Borden, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00. John Forsythe, Sanford, Man. 6-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 POUNDS, \$8.00. Mrs. Piprell, Borden, Sask. 5-2

TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00 EACH. CHAS. Desotell, Davidson, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50. CHAS. O. Anderson, Stavelly, Alta. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROUEN DRAKES, \$3.00 EACH Herb Davis, Vegreville, Alta. 4-4

WHITE CHINA GESE, \$3.00; GANDERS, \$4.00 Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask. 3-4

HEAVY STRAIN BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8.00 Manchester, Granger, Alta. 4-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Geo. G. Brown, Morden, Man. 4-4

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$1.50. C. L. Maxfield, RR. 4, Edmonton, Alta. 4-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, SIX dollars. Ira Marjenson, Central Butte, Sask. 4-4

Wyandottes

BREEDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF POULTRY CAN obtain just as good results through "Little Guide Ads." in this section as Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask., did with his Wyandottes. He wrote us recently, saying: "Please discontinue that part of my Ad. reading. 'Also yearling sold me out.' Mr. Finch intends to use this method to dispose of his hatching eggs."

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from females from Martin's best Dorcas mating, with records, 200 to 297; males headed by prize-winning males. Price 20 cents per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS of good standard quality and from heavy-laying hens, \$5.00 each. Also mated pens and hatching eggs for sale. Robt. Kerr, Box 100, Coronation, Alta. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from Martin strain and sire from R.O.P. stock, May hatch, \$3.50 each. Well-bred collie pups, male, \$3.00; female, \$1.50; parents heelers. O. Hendrickson, Swanton, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs; hens, Martin's high egg strain, matched; Martin and British Columbia R.O.P. cockerels; \$7.00 for 120; \$3.75 for 60; \$1.50, 15. Victor Fells, Glirvin, Sask. 6-2

WYANDOTTES—MARTIN STRAIN, IM- proved by 12 years, transmuting for winter production, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Newcombe Poultry Farm, Onaway, Alta. 6-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, USING R. C. pedigree males on Martin's Dorcas females, real year-round layers, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$5.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 6-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from Indian Head egg-laying contest and Martin's Dorcas strain, \$2.50 each. J. Byer, Durban, Man. 4-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, heavy winter-laying strain, May hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. O. Halverson, Aberdeen, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from heavy layers, large, healthy, vigorous, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Ben Nunn, Wheatland, Man. 6-2

SELLING—THOROUGHbred WHITE ROSE Comb Wyandotte cockerels, university strain, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. E. Carlson, Vancouy, Sask. 6-2

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN- dotte hatching eggs from hens, records from 157 to 260, \$2.50, 15; \$6.50, 50; \$12, 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 6-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, from government approved flock, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Write for prices on baby chicks. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 6-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's strain, government inspected, R.O.P. stock, \$5.00, \$3.00. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin strain, \$2.50; Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Lewis Bros., Stonewall, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. William Cox, Verwood, Sask. 6-3

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, choice selected stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Harry Robbins, Browning, Sask. 6-3

POULTRY

SELLING—SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, pure, beauties, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. R. Y. Tindale, Battledore, Sask. 6-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, from splendid winter layers, 100, \$7.00; 15, \$1.50. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, hatched from Martin's eggs, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. J. MacLachlan, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's Dorcas matings, \$3.00, \$5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 5-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$3.00. J. Kinkley, Semans, Sask. 5-3

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00; hens, \$1.25. All guaranteed pure-bred. Clyde Stauffer, Altona, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Wm. Floding, Midale, Sask. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, EXCEL- lent laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. T. Thompson, Zealandia, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. M. Partridge, Cranall, Man. 4-3

CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from winners in laying contests, \$3.00. Mrs. Ira Purdy, Tate, Sask. 2-5

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, well bred, \$2.00 each. Flocks, eggs hatched 95 per cent. last spring. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 5-3

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FOR SALE—E4 OF SEC. 36-6-19-W. 3rd M., situated nine miles south of Shaunavon, Sask., on government highway. Land well equipped with good buildings, etc. 250 acres broken good water supply. Terms, one-third cash and balance on half-crop payments. Can give possession in time for spring seeding. Apply to Albert Foulon, c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Shaunavon, Sask. for full information as to price, etc.

CANADIAN FARMERS! THERE HAS BEEN a large migration of prairie province farmers to Oregon in last two years. There is a big Canadian population here. People like our mild winters, close proximity to markets for all farm products, no storms destroy crops. Fine schools, good paved roads. Write for official bulletins and illustrated facts booklet, free. Oregon State Chamber of Commerce 268, Oregon Bldg., Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. 4-4

SELLING—A BUY AT REDUCED VALUE: ten miles from Winnipeg, four Transcona, one C.P. and C.N. railroad; beautiful bush, soil excellent drainage, good water; school five minutes; 240 acres, 130 under cultivation, 65 summerfallow, 45 scrubbed, balance oak, poplar; two-story six-roomed house, barn for 25 head, granary, root house, pump house equipped; some feed; \$60 acre; \$4,000 cash, part exchange, farm considered. F. H. Box 198, Transcona, Man. 4-4

FOR SALE—STOCK OR DAIRY FARM OF 200 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, 100 good grazing bush; seven-roomed house; dairy with ice house below; cement tank barn, tie-up 20 cows, two loose boxes; four-horse stable; hog, poultry, rig implement houses; two granaries; on town line; half mile from station, churches, high school, creamery. John K. Guthrie, Dryden, Ont. 4-4

MIXED FARMING—FARMS FOR SALE—THE Rural Municipality of Ochre River holds Torrens title to a number of farms suitable for mixed farming, some improved. Prices from \$200 per quarter 25% cash, balance in five years equal payments. Further particulars, write Secretary-Treasurer, Ochre River, Man. 4-5

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoine Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg 15-24

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MANITOBA FARMS—WE HAVE EXCELLENT ratings of improved farms in all the best districts of Manitoba. Prices from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Easy terms. When applying state size of farm required, locality preferred. We can give you what you want. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

480 ACRES, TOWN FIVE MILES, 165 CUL- tivated, 125 good summerfallow, two houses, large hip-roofed barn, three granaries, chop house, garage, good well, running spring. Will assign grazing lease, fenced quarter-section, rental \$3.20 per year. \$25 acre; \$5,000 down. Box 17, Khedive, Sask. 6-2

TO SETTLE ESTATE—SACRIFICING BEST quarter-section Fork River district for \$3,500. Substantial buildings; 120 acres broken; school, 1 1/4 miles; town, four miles. On provincial highway. \$500 handles. Particulars from Mrs. Alwilda Snelgrove, Fork River, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—480 ACRES TURTLE BUCK LAND, 300 tillable, 250 in cultivation, 65 ready, 190 one crop; good buildings, good water; school four miles;

FARM LANDS Continued

- FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION, IMPROVED, 110 acre summerfallow, with equipment, \$40 per acre; \$7,000 down. S. Richards and Son, Odessa, Sask.** 4-3
- SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY—ETERNAL springtime. Offers health, comfort, prosperity. Maps, listings, free. Johnston, Farmer-Realtor, Cottage Grove, Oregon.** 6-5
- SELLING—S.E. 34-51-22-4, 12 MILES S.E. Edmonton, fenced, five-roomed house, but little brush, good dirt. Good terms. Snap. Mart McMahon, Lethbridge, Alta.** 6-3
- LEARN ALL ABOUT MINNESOTA. THE great mixed farming and dairy state. Map and books free. State Immigration Department 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.**
- FOR SALE—ONE HALF-SECTION OF LAND in the Carrot River Valley; about 240 acres cultivated; good buildings; 5 1/2 miles from town. For terms, write R. A. Brown, Ethelton, Sask.** 5-2
- 640 ACRES IN CENTRAL ALBERTA—300 SUMMERFALLOW, all can be cultivated; some buildings. Price \$15 per acre; half cash, balance half crop. Geo. Awe, Big Valley, Alta.** 5-2
- SELLING—FARM, GOOD WATER, BUILDINGS, shelter; low interest. Box 4, Manson, Man.** 5-2
- MIXED FARM, BARGAIN, FOUR MILES FROM town, good buildings, good well; sacrifice, \$750. Richard McDonald, Magnet, Man.** 2-3
- FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS IN CHOICE district. Oil found. Consult Phineas Priest, Gilbert Plains, Man.** 6-5

Farm Lands Wanted

- SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 329 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.** 4B1
- TWO BROTHERS WISH TO RENT AN equipped farm; have own horses. Apply to A. Nelson, Box 102, Minitakow, Alta.** 5-2
- WE WILL BUY YOUR FARM IF PRICE IS right. Dominion Colonization Association, 445 Main St., Winnipeg.** 5-5
- GOOD CANADIAN FARMS WANTED FOR Eastern and American buyers. E. G. Macpherson, Moose Jaw, Sask.**
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- CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 27-6**

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Choice Select Banner and Victory Oats and O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premont Flax and Grass Seeds. Also a few car loads of choice Feed Oats. Write or wire for our prices and samples. We will quote you on a bag or car load. We put out only high quality seeds, perfectly cleaned and graded with up-to-date machinery and guarantee satisfaction.

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- SECOND GENERATION O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, \$4.00, and field inspected Garnet wheat, \$5.00 per two-bushel bag. Also same barley, No. 1 seed, fifth generation. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man.** 6-2
- GARNET WHEAT—CARTER DISC CLEANED, germination 98%, \$2.10 per bushel. Fine quality seed oats, Banner and Victory, 65 cents per bushel; also heavy feed oats, spring rye, flax and field peas. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask.**
- TREBI BARLEY, CERTIFICATE 56-3611, cleaned, 75c. bushel. Timothy, \$5.00 cwt. George Thompson, Newton, Man.** 6-2
- WRITE FOR 50 PACKETS OF SEEDS AND 500-bargain catalog now. Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que.** 1-13
- WANTED—CAR LOTS FEED OATS AND barley, also No. 1 baled hay. Central Feed Store, Moose Jaw, Sask.** 5-3
- SELLING—COMMON BUCKWHEAT, GOOD clean seed, \$1.65 bushel, bags free. C. A. Olson, Glenboro, Man.** 5-2

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MISCELLANEOUS

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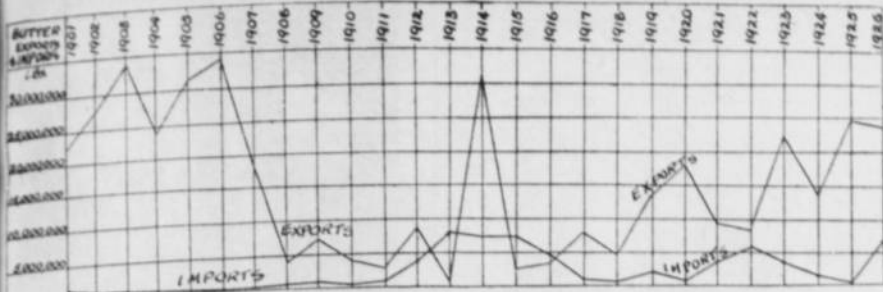
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Market News and Notes



Canada's Exports and Imports of Butter During the Present Century

The exports of butter from Canada were shown by the chart in the last issue. The chart above shows these exports compared with the imports during the same period. Each year considerable amounts are imported. During the last year or two there has been a considerable increase. Just before and during the early years of the war, there was a great increase but this was followed by a low level. In 1920 only, less than 400,000 pounds were brought in. During the calendar year 1926 imports were 9,000,000 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS

SOLICITORS—LEGAL

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc. 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STAMMERING

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED—NEW scientific method. References. H. W. Hogue, 220 McDermott, Winnipeg. 3-5

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GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, postpaid five pounds, Route of Havana, Con-necticut, \$2.75; in Spread Leaf, \$3.00; Hauborg or Rouge-Queenel, \$3.15; Queenel or Perfum d'Italie, \$3.40; in Spread Leaf, \$3.65; Valgo Brand, \$2.00; Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 4-5

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HOW TO SNARE WOLVES—DOLLAR BOOK free with one dozen Surkuch Invalide, Selflock, Swivelled Snare. Three for \$1.00; 25, \$7.50; 50, \$13. Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man. 27-6

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The Wheat Position

During the first week in March the wheat market in Winnipeg was decidedly strong, and on Saturday, March 5, May wheat reached \$1.44½. During the early part of last week the market was depressed by the report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that farm reserves in the States had been underestimated 16,000,000 bushels. The market weakened over a cent on the receipt of this news.

The Winnipeg market is said to have led the world's markets to higher price levels. May wheat has worked from a discount of six cents under Chicago to a premium position. It is, say the reports, becoming increasingly evident that the demands in Europe have been underestimated. World shipments during the first half of the cereal year amounted to 377,000,000 bushels. It is expected that for the six months ending August 1 next, another 400,000,000 bushels will be needed, as heavy drafts have been made on home supplies. An improved demand for wheat and flour is also developing in the Orient. The estimated surplus still on hand by exporting countries is placed for March 1 at about 335,000,000 bushels.

Winter wheat reports from the United States are beginning to filter through, and, as usual, tell of damage by alternate freezing and thawing without sufficient snow covering. The outlook for the crop in India is also said to be discouraging owing to drought.

Winnipeg Grain Market

Cash quotations at close of market March 9, 1927.

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.	145	1 N.W.C.	191½
2 Nor.	139	3 C.W.	187½
3 Nor.	132	2 C.W.	172½
4 Nor.	121	Rejected	167½
5 Nor.	105	Rye	
6 Nor.	93	2 C.W.	101½
Feed	78	Futures	
1 Red Durum	124	May wheat	143½
2 Red Durum	122	July wheat	141½
Oats		Oct. wheat	130½
2 C.W.	63½	May oats	58½
3 C.W.	54½	July oats	56½
Ex. 1 feed	53½	Oct. oats	51½
1 feed	51	May barley	73½
2 feed	48½	July barley	71½
Barley		Oct. barley	66½
3 C.W.	71½	May flax	195½
4 C.W.	69½	July flax	198½
Rejected	66½	Oct. flax	202½
Feed	65½	May rye	104½
		July rye	103½
		Oct. rye	97½

Liverpool Prices

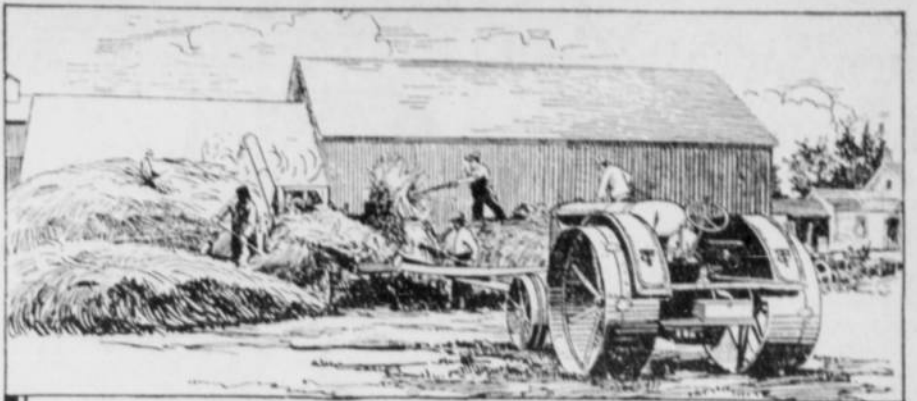
The Liverpool closing prices on Wednesday, March 9, were: March, \$1.53½; May, \$1.50; July, \$1.49½.

Livestock Quotations

	Winnipeg March 9	Calgary March 9
Steers:		
Choice	\$7.00-7.25	\$6.00-6.50
Fair to good	6.00-6.75	5.25-5.75
Medium	5.50-5.75	
Common	4.75-5.25	
Choice feeders	6.25-6.50	5.00-5.75
Fair to good	5.00-6.00	4.00-4.75
Choice stockers	5.25-5.75	4.50-5.00
Fair to good	4.00-5.00	3.50-4.25
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	6.25-6.75	5.50-6.00
Fair to good	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.25
Choice stockers	4.25-4.50	3.50-4.00
Fair to good	3.00-4.00	3.00-3.25
Cows:		
Choice butcher	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.35
Fair to good	4.00-4.75	4.00-4.75
Canners and cutters	2.00-3.00	2.00-2.75
Calves:		
Choice	9.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Good	6.00-8.00	
Common	3.50-5.00	3.00-4.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good	6.00-7.50	
Lambs:		
Fair to good	10.00-11.50	
Hogs:		
Selects	\$11.27½	\$11.93
Thick smooths	10.25	11.85
Heavies	8.75	9.85
Lights	10.00	10.90

Exports From Vancouver

Despatches from Vancouver state that the total exports of grain from that port for February amounted to 3,390,159 bushels, of which 2,553,391 were to the United Kingdom and Europe, 730,602 to the Orient, and 106,165 to Central and South America. This brings the shipments for the current crop year up to 20,428,429 bushels compared with 37,519,326 for the same period a year ago and 17,415,800 bushels for two years ago. Shipments to the United Kingdom and for this crop year have been 14,152,543 bushels.



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Mr. Knowitall Installs a Dental Clinic for Weanling Pigs

That good old fashioned practice of removing black teeth from weanling pigs is followed religiously at Shaggy Acres, Mr. C. I. Knowitall's farm in the municipality of Gopher Pocket. The operation, however, is performed with due regard to the scientific principles of modern painless and antiseptic dental surgery. A dental clinic has been provided. The hired man, disguised as a dentist, even to the white overalls and silver plated forceps, performs the operation after the unsuspecting patient has been rendered immune to pain by the requisite amount of properly administered chloroform. Should the piglet's heart show signs of weakness, ether is used, as Mr. Knowitall recognizes that with bacon hogs at \$11 a hundred-weight the preservation of life is an important consideration. The clinic also includes an X-ray machine but this is only used when symptoms of pyorrhea are unmistakably present. As a result of the installation at Shaggy Acres Mr. Knowitall has been successful in saving even those pigs whose gums were in a highly septic condition.

SCREENINGS

A nervous passenger on the first day of the voyage asked the captain what would be the result if the steamer should strike an iceberg while it was plunging through the fog. "The iceberg would move right along, madam," the captain replied courteously, "just as if nothing had happened." And the old lady was greatly relieved.

To Tom, who had been cutting up, his mother exclaimed wearily—"Why can't you be a good boy?"

"Well, mother, I'll be good for a nickel."

Mother—"For shame, you ought to be like your father, good for nothing."

"My ole man's a poet now," observed Mrs. Raggs proudly.

"Well, mine won't do a lick o' work neither," replied Mrs. Smith.

Teacher—"Give me a sentence with the word 'analyze.'"

Small Boy—"My sister Anna says she never makes love, but oh, how Analyze."

Fatleigh—"I know a man who looks so much like you that one could hardly tell you apart."

Thinleigh—"You haven't paid him that \$10 I lent you three months ago, have you?"

Magistrate: "Have you a lawyer?"

Prisoner: "No, sir."

Magistrate: "Do you want a lawyer to defend you?"

Prisoner: "Not in particular, sir."

Magistrate: "Well, what do you propose to do about it?"

Prisoner: "Well, s'far's I'm concerned, I'm willing to drop the whole business."

The clock had chimed one.

Sounds of a departing guest from the dark hall below; then silence.

Father (sleepily, at head of stairs): "Did you land that boob this time, Sally?"

More silence, broken by a gasp. Then a masculine voice, strangely tinged with dawning doubt, said: "Yes, she did."

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How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, E 129 Birmingham, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Free for Asthma During Spring

A Remarkable Method that Has Come to the Rescue of Asthmatics and Checks the Worst Attacks—
Send Today for Free Trial

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is rainy and damp; if you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of their remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a life-time and tried what you thought was the best skill known to cope with the most terrible attacks of Asthma, if you are discouraged beyond hope, send for this free trial.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.
1266E Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

In a time of distressing drought a harassed amateur agriculturist stepped into a shop and bought a barometer. The clerk was making a few explanations about indications and pressures when the customer interrupted impatiently, saying: "Yes, yes, that's all right, but what I want to know is how you set the darned thing when you want it to rain."

"If I stole 50 kisses from you, what kind of larceny would it be?" asked the young man.

"I should call it grand," sighed the sweet young thing, without a quiver of an eyelash.

The only branch of air service that never broke a speed record is the sonnet.